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THE ROTARIAN

A Magazine

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What Price Health?

By Charles H. Mayo, M. D.

"So You're Going to Europe"

By Clara E. Laughlin

The Best Rotarian

By Elmer T. Peterson

Not Boosting but Cooperation

By Thomas J. Walker

A Motor-Camp Vacation

By Claude P. Fordyce

April, 1927



Twenty-five cents



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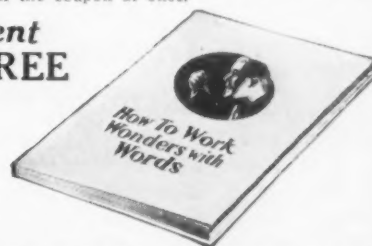
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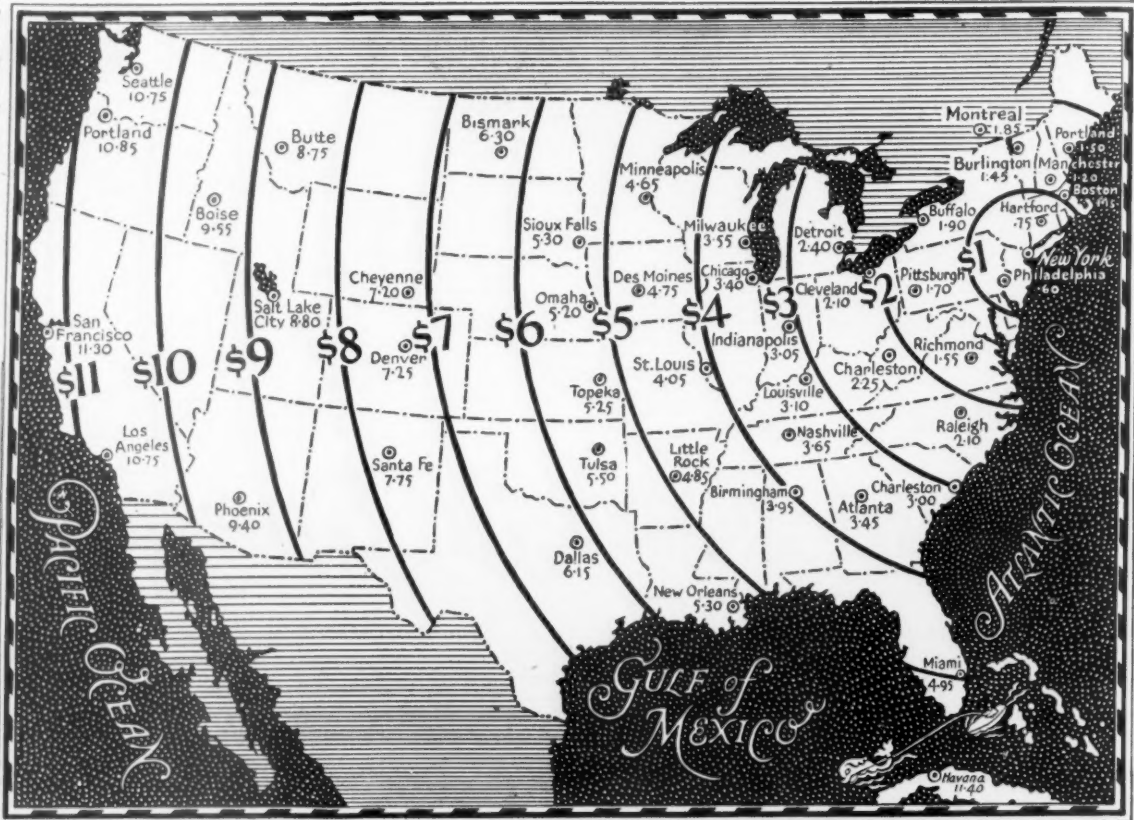
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Volume XXX
Number 4

The ROTARIAN

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April
1927

Official Publication of Rotary International

READERS who automatically turn to the back pages in search of the "editorial chatter" will be surprised this month, for we have decided to put the material into new place and new form. But the frontispiece is still in its hereditary position—and we think you will like the beautiful pen and ink drawing after the woodcut style, by Bernhardt Kleboe, young Chicago artist, who has so aptly illustrated Wordsworth's famous sonnet, "The World Is Too Much With Us."

A writer's mail is remarkable for its diversity and for the high percentage of genuine human documents it contains. For instance, here is a letter recently received by Ellis Parker Butler: "Have just finished reading your story 'Father' in the February issue of THE ROTARIAN. It is splendid.

"As I read, a lump came into my throat, for I realize what I missed. My father never went fishing with me; he was always too busy or too tired—poor father. I believe I am the youngest Rotarian in the world. I entered Rotary at the age of twenty. . . . Please continue to write more of these stories for us, won't you? I was forced to work early in life and perhaps it was best for me, anyway, but I see fathers today who are Rotarians, but they do not have the right idea about a father's relation to his son. I am the only American in the Rotary Club of this city, and there is a Mexican father in this club who is just like your Mr. Murch. I have spent an hour and a half translating your article into Spanish, to give to him, hoping I might be a small means in bringing about the proper spirit between that father and son."

The youngest Rotarian in the world (or do you know of any with a better claim to that distinction?) certainly puts his Rotary into practice without delay.

The men and women who write for this and other magazines are always interested in your reaction to their efforts. You may agree with their views or you may not—but what interests these people is *why* you do or do not.

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ELMER T. PETERSON, editor of the Wichita (Kansas) *Beacon*, has been active in promoting world peace and participated in a series of programs by which his local Rotary club sought to advance its Sixth Object.

Charles H. Mayo, M.D., one of the

The Program of the 18th
Annual Convention to be
held at Ostend, June 5 to
10th, will be printed in the
May Number.

famous Mayo brothers, was born in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1865. Since taking his M.D. at Northwestern University in 1888 he has become one of the best-known surgeons in the world, has had honorary degrees from four institutions, military rank and decoration, and recognition by surgical and other learned bodies all over the world.

"Squires" is the *nom de plume* of a Rotary Ann who always attends the Ladies' Night meetings of the Atchison, Kansas, Rotary Club.

Julio Zetina, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, is a shoe manufacturer, well-known throughout Mexico.

Albert Bouchery, also a Rotary club president, is an Ostend chemist who will have much to do with the coming international convention.

Thomas J. Walker, who owns a market in Lambertville, New Jersey, belongs to a Rotary club with about twenty-five members.

John H. Butler is on the faculty of the State Teachers College at San Francisco, California.

Coleman Cox is a San Francisco Rotarian and advertising man whose four little collections of ancient and modern wisdom have had total sales of some three million copies.

Clara E. Laughlin is an author of several travel books, and founder and director of the Clara E. Laughlin Travel Services with offices in Chicago, New York, Paris, London. **Claude P. Fordyce**, Rotarian of Falls City, Nebraska, is an editor, and writer on outdoor subjects.

Charles St. John is the pen name of a staff writer who has contributed many biographies to these columns.

John P. Mullen is Assistant Educational Director of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Eric G. Schroeder is a teacher of journalism at the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas, and a Rotarian.

Dirk Hudig is chairman of the Business Methods committee of Amsterdam Rotary.

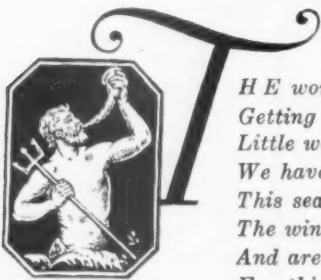
Albert Stevens Crockett, author, well-known foreign correspondent, lives in New York and is president of the World Traveler Publishing Company.

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Bernhardt Kleboe



By WILLIAM
WORDSWORTH

THE world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This sea that bares her bosom to the moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not.—Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

On Ready-Made Habits

By Glenn Frank

President of University of Wisconsin

A FELLOW-CREATURE'S mind is a sacred thing.

You may enter into that holy of holies once a year, shoeless.

This, in effect, was the underlying philosophy of influence that guided Edward Bowen, one of the really great teachers that nineteenth century England produced.

He respected the minds of his students. He knew that he had no business trying to inject into their minds by force his ready-made habits or ready-made theories of life and conduct. He knew that any habits or theories of conduct worth the having must be achieved by the student rather than accepted from the teacher. He knew that there were no "good habits" in the abstract, that habits must fit the man.

The life of Edward Bowen should be studied at least once a year by those who busy themselves with the bootless attempt to foist upon others their particular sets of habits or methods of work.

Lord Riddell, in a sensible essay on habit, effectively disposes of the idea that the same habits suit everyone.

"Take for example the arrangement of papers," says Lord Riddell. "The late Lord Halsbury was famed for the clearness of his mind, and for his power of setting forth complicated facts and arguments in lucid form. If, however, you had seen him in the House of Lords, preparing to deliver judgment, the way in which he handled his papers must have reminded you of a witch stirring her cauldron.

"You would say to yourself: What a horrible muddle this old gentleman is going to make of things!

"Not at all.

"He would at once proceed to deliver, often without a note, a most lucid judgment expressed in beautiful language.

"On seeing this performance, a young man might well say: Evidently the right way is to keep your papers in a muddle.

"We all know that he would be wrong, and that tidiness leads to a tidy mind, and tidy thinking. He would overlook the fact that Lord Halsbury was an exceptional man, with vast experience, and would forget that while scaffolding is necessary for the construction of an edifice, it can be cast away when the building is constructed.

"By dint of practice, many great men have learned the art of doing their tidying in their minds. It is there they arrange the facts and arguments, oblivious to the conditions of the papers in which they are expressed. . . . The keeping of papers usually involves physical trouble. Many people, as they grow older, become more energetic mentally and less physically. They hate to be bothered with petty details, but their minds are so trained that they can observe and classify facts and arguments with very little difficulty."

The sooner we stop leaning on others the sounder our development of habits and methods will be, for the best habits and the best methods are home-made, not ready-made.

The Best Rotarian

He may wear the cog-wheel emblem—and he may not

By Elmer T. Peterson

A ROTARY CLUB in a Mid-Western city a few years ago undertook an interesting experiment.

It took a vote among its 225 members on this question:

"Who, in your opinion, best exemplifies in this city the true spirit of Rotary?"

The man receiving the largest number of votes was not a member of the Rotary Club at all. Doubtless he would have been a member except that he was too old to attend regularly. It happened that his son represented his particular line of business in that club.

The reason that he was virtually designated as the best Rotarian in the city was because his life was rich in good deeds. He devoted the greater part of his income to religion and philanthropy. He was a living exemplar of the Golden Rule in action.

There is a line of logic and implication from this circumstance to the general subject of codes of ethics, of which there has been such a great crop among business and professional organizations in the past ten years. There is no doubt that the adoption of these codes, in such a rush, has a special significance.

Rotary was one of the first to participate in the modern hurry to adopt codes of ethics. Its action no doubt precipitated action by a host of other organizations. So it is worth while to examine this interesting movement.

There had been codes of ethics before, of course. Hippocrates gave the medical profession its fundamental code more than twenty-three centuries ago. The American Medical Association has had, in addition to this, a comprehensive code for many years. So with the American Bar Association. But in examining some of the earlier modern codes one is struck with the fact that they have two distinct functions, and that is why the subject is linked up with the inquiry concerning the Best Rotarian.

Analysis of this linking-up brings one down into the very marrow of Rotary. Thinking it through may obviate the paradoxical phenomenon that is seen in many Rotary clubs. That phenomenon consists in gravely inquiring as to what Rotary is. The inquiry may be made by men who have been members for ten years.

Most codes of ethics, as suggested, have two distinct functions.

"PICTURE a church with physical property worth \$200,000, a brilliant and eloquent young preacher, a well-filled chest with no debts, a strong series of organizations among men, women and children, fine music, great interest in church work. A very successful church you say.

"It is possible that such a church might be all of that and still be a complete failure . . . if the church is not a force for good to society in general."

One concerns the relationship of members toward each other. That may be called tribal ethics.

The other concerns the relationship of members toward society in general. That might be called the broader ethics. The old gentleman mentioned at the first of this article lived his life according to the broader ethics. And that is why he was voted the Best Rotarian.

A careful examination of the Rotary Code of Ethics discloses the fact that this code is devoted entirely to the broader ethics. Moreover, in the eighth and tenth articles, a specific repudiation of tribal ethics is indicated.

Every reader remembers the conception of ethics that obtained a decade or two ago.

In those days whenever the word ethics was spoken, especially when linked together with the word professional, there arose in the mind an idea of men in a given occupation protecting each other. That was tribal ethics.

Advertising, by doctors and lawyers, was said to be "unethical." Certain forms of competition among merchandisers were said to be "unethical." And the items complained of doubtless were unethical, meaning disloyalty to the tribe. No issue is taken on that point. But there has come a much broader conception, so that when the word ethics is used in a selfish sense, which is the tribal sense, it must be qualified by certain terms in order to be identified with narrow implications. No doubt the Rotary Code of Ethics, with its recognition of moral obligation to

society in general, has been largely responsible for this beneficial restoration of a good word.

It is interesting to read some of the earlier trade codes of ethics. One of them contains three chapters. The first chapter, covering the duties of the member to the patron, contains four sections, or a total of 55 lines. The second chapter, covering the duties of the member to other members and the vocation in general, contains 31 sections, or a total of 355 lines. The third chapter, covering the duties of the members to the public in general, contains four sections, or a total of 47 lines. The total impression from the code is that much more emphasis is placed on the tribal ethics than on the broader ethics.

The danger of classifying codes of ethics too rigidly is seen in the familiar philosophy of "honor among thieves," which is the most pernicious misapplication of the system.

McKenzie, in his text on ethics, takes cognizance of the danger of such degradation when he says:

"Thus the idea of the Thugs, who are said to regard murder as a supreme duty, constitute an important fact in the moral life of a certain section of mankind, but no scientific system of ethics is ever likely to include such a duty in its statement of the moral ideal."

Plato, four centuries before Christ, was so deeply impressed with the broader view of ethics that instead of inquiring into the characteristics of the virtuous life in an individual, he endeavored first to determine the characteristics of a good state, the largest unit of society. This socialistic, or mass-movement theory, may be so warped as to lead to the deadening of individual accountability, so Christ gave a better and simpler prescription by proposing the Golden Rule, or "love thy neighbor as thyself." Aristotle, like Plato, took the ground that the higher life must be built upon civic virtues. The value in the ideal of Plato and Aristotle lies chiefly in the subsequent recognition of the fact that standards of right and wrong must be fairly universal in their application, and not merely applied as between individuals or restricted among select groups.

The dangers that are latent in the old-fashioned code of professional ethics find their origin in the reactionary tribal self, described by Clifford.

"If we consider now," he says, "the simplest races of mankind, we shall find not only that immediate desires play a far larger part in their lives, and so that the conception of self is less used and less developed, but also that it is less definite and more wide. The savage is not only hurt when anybody treads on his foot, but when anybody treads on his tribe. He may lose his hut and his wife and his opportunities of getting food. In this way the tribe becomes naturally included in that conception of self which renders remote desires possible by making them immediate. . . . The tribe, as a tribe, has to exist, and it can only exist by aid of such an organic artifice as the conception of the tribal self in the minds of the members." It is interesting to note that Clifford calls the quality or disposition of man which consists in the supremacy of the family or tribal self as a mark for reference for motives by its old name *Piety*.

The development of the tribal self leads to the tribal judgment and tribal ethics. It is clannishness—the first cousin of provincialism. It restricts the interest and adequate judgment of the individual to his own church, his own club, his own race, his own lodge, his own profession or his own industrial class. It is more responsible for war, strikes and other social disorder than any other factor. And yet it has its compensating points. In its rational form it constitutes group loyalty and patriotism, a quality which is commended under different names by all sociologists, whether they be nationalists or internationalists, capitalists or socialists, Christians or infidels.

How to arrive at the proper balance in tribal ethics and group mechanism is the problem which this article attempts to analyze.

It might be said that the proper limit of tribal ethics would be this:

Group loyalty is not only permissible, but commendable and necessary to an effective social organism, as long as that group loyalty does not conflict with the general good of the public.

This would be amplification of the so-called "categorical imperative" of Immanuel Kant, who declared:

"Act only on that maxim or principle which thou canst at the same time will to become a universal law."

A simple example or two will illustrate.

OBVIOUSLY the greatest mission of the physician is to save life. That is a general obligation to society.

But if a physician is working under some code which directly or indirectly causes the loss of life, his code breaks down. It defeats the very object for which a code of ethics is presumably constructed.

If a lawyer, who is sworn to uphold the cause of justice, applies his code in such a way as to work injustice to his client or to the public, obviously his code is distorted. If a preacher, whose solemn obligation is to promote the love of God, and through Him the love of a man for his neighbor, works so as to incite one man to hate another, there is something wrong with his code.

Henry W. Jessup, eminent American lawyer, has reduced to a decalogue the

32 canons of the American Bar Association.

The first article reads:

"As an officer sworn to uphold the Constitution and to the proper enforcement of the law, the lawyer should by his conduct and counsel exemplify the law-abiding spirit and refrain even in his private life from anything contrary to the spirit of the moral and statute law."

There you have the finest and most inspiring application of the principles of the broader ethics. It is the newer conception, as contrasted with the interpretation of ethics that has to do mainly with inter-member relationships.

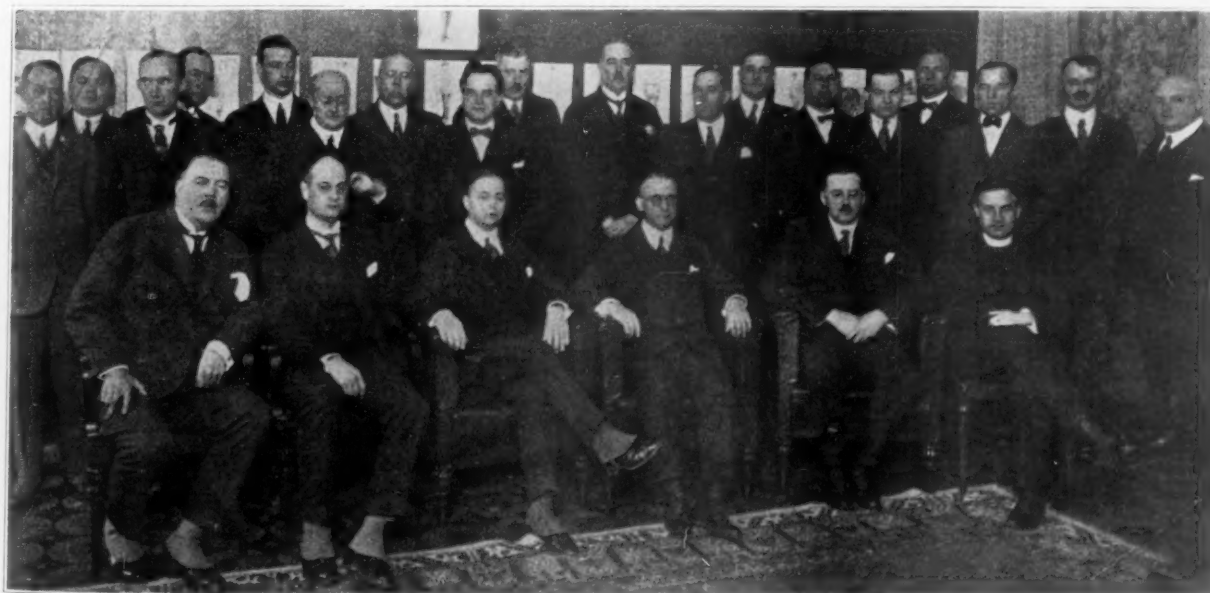
Two of the articles relate to the lawyer's obligation to the court or to other lawyers. The other eight relate to the lawyer's duty to the client and the public. Significantly this code omits a number of things sometimes considered unethical, since they are of the tribal category.

Emory Washburn, in his famous lectures on the "Study and Practice of Law," delivered at Harvard University, says that "the lawyer is not only a member of a profession but a member of the community."

Now we have the complete tie-up with the first paragraphs of this article. The Best Rotarian is not only a member of a club, but a member of the community. His Rotarianism extends community-wide.

The writer is glad to note that in his own profession, that of journalism, some pioneering has been done in the broader ethics. One of the first news-

(Continued on page 61)



Here you see the first Rotarians of Finland, thirty-eighth country to join the Rotary circle. This club at the capital, Helsinki-Helsingfors, had thirty charter members on December 1st when it was formally inaugurated and has since added thirteen more. In the front row (left to right) are M. Tollet, sergeant-at-arms; P. T. Thorwall, secretary; I. J. Ilves, second vice-president; Fred W. Teele, special commissioner; M. Salitander, chairman of the membership committee; and the Rev. C. H. Jones, director. The president, Prof. B. Wuolle, was unable to attend. Every member of the Board and practically every member of the club speaks fluent English.

What Price Health?

Some observations on how to grow old gracefully

By Charles H. Mayo, M. D.

of Rochester, Minnesota

THE large audiences which assemble to hear health discussed show the thirst of the general public for more knowledge, and the willingness to make any effort to obtain it. I hope no one is expecting to read of that "bunk," gland transplantation, to regenerate the old and those exhausted from life's excesses. Thoughts of Hell benefit many people while passing through life.

More than ever, people now desire to know "why" and "how." To some extent this desire has been stimulated by the development of a few great agents for future education which are now passing from the stage of novelty to that of practical utility. They are the cinema for the eye (the best doorway to the brain) and the radio for the ear. The latter has aided science by broadening the appreciation of radiant energy. Undoubtedly the greatest influence on our national character is wielded by the newspapers. These are now emerging from the toils of sensationalism, and are applying the principles of education to more wholesome enlightenment, when formerly they had their ears to the ground and their eyes on the circulation. It is to be hoped that soon our great editors, appreciating this educational responsibility, will segregate the reports of all kinds of crime in one section of the paper, as they now do the sports and general financial news. If this were done, it might tend to destroy eventually the interest in crime, now manifest by its exact reproduction by young people who have appreciated the suggestion; these represent today eighty per cent of our criminal class. This fold of the paper could be left out of the home edition, or used to start the hearth fire without a match (since such a sheet would probably be hot enough for spontaneous combustion). We must remember that our citizens are a composite addition of fertile emotional people from all lands, to a gradually lessening proportion of our old and less fertile, but reliable, stock.

This topic of "How to grow old gracefully" is certainly an attractive one. It is probable that two-thirds of the old people are old as an inheritance of great cell vitality from their parents. The first necessity for acquiring

old age, then, is the child's wise selection of his parents. Approximately two-thirds of the people with short-lived parents may live to a greater age by reason of greater care on their part, or by being protected by public-health officials in modern community life. Also, one-third with a good inheritance may destroy it by their neglect of self.

Nearly every age of man's development may be found on earth today in fossil remains or living people, if we may call some of them that. Ages ago primitive man lived alone with his family, a life but little above that of a beast. Such families of Stone Age people still exist in a few places in the wildernesses of South America and Africa. The grouping of families into tribes developed to protect themselves against men and not because of beasts. In the world of history next came the nomadic pastoral life with the herds, followed by agricultural development as man appreciated his ability and the need of varied food. With the development of community life, man began to suffer from the germ diseases, encouraged by his own filth. The great destroyers were cholera, then the plague from rat vermin and typhus from his own, followed by typhoid from contaminated food and water, now spread by typhoid carriers and nearly non-existent. The necessity, if it is desirable to make life worth living, is to select parents with good cell chromosomes and good brain cells. Cell intelligence in general requires ages of generations to develop. Such intelligence allowed man to come gradually out of the wilderness from among the beasts, and having now something to talk about, he developed an increasing language to cover development and tradition. It has been said that intelligence often enables man to get on without education, while education often enables man to get on with but little intelligence. Man has less than ten thousand million brain cells when born, and never develops more. On how he trains them and his chromosome inheritance, depends the man.

On our farms, every effort is made to secure good soil and good sires, and a visible evolution is noted. In a hundred years marvelous changes have been brought about in the speed or

strength of the horse, in the cow's production of milk or beef, and in the wool and mutton the sheep provides; fruits, vegetables, and flowers are larger and better. All that man has endeavored to control he has made better. His own development comes more slowly. The Mendelian law, expressed by the monk, Mendel, but a few decades ago, is inexorable as a law of inheritance. In cross-breeding there are so many of one kind like father, so many of another kind like mother, and so many mixed, in animals of multiple birth. This is also shown, but less appreciated, in large families. The product of a registered farm sire and a grade female may be better than grade, but averages lower than the sire. Breeding between two animals of different strains and types, one of a long heredity coming out of the wilderness thousands of years ago, and another but a few generations ago, each having different chromosomes, results in degeneration of product.

It takes ages to make a man, and we must not think it is safely accomplished by clothes and a generation of education. We must not expect the impossible from those of short heredity. Reversion to lower type, through human breeding, is common. An increasing number of those born in the United States who would have stood the life of ancient or less-ancient man in some period of his progress, break down under modern stress. Our national average mental age is but thirteen years. Within a period of thirty years we have doubled the proportion of insane to our population increase.

THE third reason for choosing good parents is that they are less liable to convey their acquired diseases to the child because they less frequently acquire them. We may inherit a physical soil adapted to the growth of tuberculosis. In France, Dr. Calmet, a famed student of that disease, is now protecting both animals and children from it by vaccination. To show the value of public-health activities and discussions within thirty years, our death rate of 200 out of 10,000 each year has been reduced to but ninety-seven, still too high. We yearly lose millions of dollars by the loss of animals (cows, pigs and chickens) from tuberculosis. This

disease has necessitated the forced federal inspection of export meat and also the municipal care of the purity of milk. Thus have come inspection of herds and pasteurization of milk, which does not make milk clean but does make poor milk safe. The children, therefore, in the cities are more free from the bovine type of tuberculosis (which causes glandular, intestinal, mesenteric and peritoneal tuberculosis) than are the children in the country districts, who, for the most part, drink milk from untested and uninspected cows. The country children derive some benefit from a good environment, as far as it can be developed from fresh air, sunshine and outdoor life, but this is more than offset in city schools by athletic instruction and supervision of play.

Inspection of schools by special physicians and dentists, with school nurses in attendance, and widespread protection against contagious and infectious diseases by efficient public-health officers, have greatly lowered the mortality among children and young people. Diphtheria can now be eliminated by the Schick test, and, at least during the periods of epidemic, persons can be rendered immune to diseases like scarlet fever and measles. School dentists care for and prevent decay of teeth by instruction, treatment and extraction. Such protected children will grow up more free from disease, and will have an opportunity to live longer. They will demand even more for their children than your parents did for you.

No wonder the farmer wants to come to town where his children may be better educated and may maintain their health also, as well as this education, at public expense (a wise expenditure). In the city, without capital, he would have a guaranteed wage, limited days and hours of labor, and free pleasures of the community in music, libraries, gardens and zoos, so highly developed today, if he could but sell his overcapitalized, unprotected farm, on which a seven-day week has too few hours in which to labor for mere existence.

To review, then, with the great contagions of the world brought under

control by the gradual progress of medical science, man's age has lengthened from an average of twenty years in the sixteenth century (when from lack of knowledge of causes, a great mortality prevailed among infants and children, and proportionately few of the total went on to old age), to twice that age in 1850. The next twenty-five years added five more years to the average length of life, or forty-five years in all. By scientific protection of the public health and by public discussions, with the greater demand of the people, the age of man has been advanced to fifty-eight years. But little more can be added by the prevention of the ordinary contagions and infections. Man is now dying his individual death, often started by little things: chronic infection, unappreciated in tonsils, teeth, and generative and intestinal tracts, causing the appreciated diseases of the lungs, kidneys, or circulatory system. It is probably fortunate that few appreciate the condition of their heart and can have the good fortune of a sudden death in their old age. The chief cause of death to-

day is heart disease, approximating 155 deaths out of each 100,000 people each year. It is not bad to break down in old age "all at once" like the one-horse shay. Far better indeed than to live on to too old an age, as many do who live far beyond the life of their brain, a sad spectacle.

YOUR soil inheritance makes you tend to resist or accept diseases, and eventually to succumb to those which caused the death of most of your ancestors. We may now add ten years to life by personal care, if we begin young enough. The insurance associations find it possible to keep their money longer by prolonging life by means of free examinations yearly. The American Medical Association has taken up the slogan of "Have a birthday examination" that you may take an account of stock and guide your future activities according to it. Such care, in fact, you now give to your automobile by insurance against theft.

Excesses in the speed of life lead to uneven wear and tear. Some of our youth burn out their human engines in the first 500 miles, so to speak. As man slowly developed through the ages his physical being adjusted itself to food and environment. We suffer today from the same fear complexes as those of the past ages, from the same demand for food and life, and the same instinct to reproduce. Man's struggle today is not for existence, but for luxuries, and his methods of securing them are often criminal. His mental, physical activity, like that of other animals, was once greatest when hungry; otherwise he and his died from starvation. Today many suffer from food intoxication (overeating), and some from drink intoxication. The former is slower, but as sure in its end-results as the latter, although it is not dangerous to the community.

The diseases of today are not those of ages ago, nor of the tomorrow of man, for new destroyers develop. The unseen enemies are of the microscopic world of single-cell life, the first life in the world. Much
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Dr. Charles H. Mayo, one of the two internationally famous brothers (the other, William J. Mayo,) founders of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., and the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester. Their hospital is known the world over. Each day brings from one to two hundred patients; all receive treatment; the poor pay nothing, those moderately circumstanced pay according to their means.

Faith, Hope—and Industry!

How many parents have had a similar experience?

By a Father

THE boy had quit being a baby, in spite of the miraculous phase of this event in the eyes of his parents. He was now something else, neither he nor they knew what. He thought he had become a man, yet evidence was lacking except in physical size and the hoarse tones of his voice and in his personal opinion of himself.

He had begun going about nights and driving the car. The girls had begun calling him on the phone, especially since he had his driver's license. He went to parties. Not all the people attending all these parties were known to his parents. And even the children of the families the parents knew, were something of a problem in this age that Dean Inge calls the age "of experience and not of authority." The daughter of the best friend the parents had might be carrying a gin-flask. To be sure she smoked and maybe "necked."*

Almost anything might be going on among the crowd the boy was associating with, and chaperonage seemed to be a mid-Victorian thing no longer tolerated. The boy would not tell anything that would put his companions in a bad light, even if he knew and disapproved of what they were doing. He was loyal to his age and to his friends, all of which was in his favor.

There was also an uneasy feeling in his parents' minds that they had taken too much for granted; that they had counted too confidently upon heredity to save him from dangers lurking in behavior that they now suddenly remembered their own parents had sternly and expressly forbidden. They realized that while a conscience was hereditary, the morals dictated by that conscience were matters of training and environment.

They knew not how great were the dangers to which their impressionable son with a not-too-pronounced chin and at the most dangerous adolescent age might be exposed.

The boy had not been satisfied with his room—it was too small. He visited boys and girls in big homes, where space was plentiful. He had a poorly disguised contempt for his parents' Puritanical ideas of behavior, along with an affection for them that he was

THE other day the editors received a very frank, personal manuscript from a Rotarian, the father of a boy. For obvious reasons the writer asked that his name be omitted if the article were used. Every father with a boy in the middle 'teen age, we believe, will be interested in the experiences set forth in this article.

ashamed of. The combination had all the external appearance of profound disrespect. What do do?

As for schoolwork, the boy was doing nothing worth while. The parents had somehow taken it for granted that because he was Their Boy he was different, that he had inherited an education and that his school attendance was a formality only. His failure in several examinations opened their eyes. They looked at each other as do people who have been suddenly insulted, and as if they would say, each to each, "Do you see the same thing I see? Can this be?"

Then it dawned upon them that their son was a bit of common human clay; a brand for the burning or something for their and the Almighty's saving. Into humble council they went, after they had exhausted recriminations upon one another. Each parent knew it was the fault of the other—it just must be. Yet their love for the boy was so great it made them forget the recriminations and apply first aid. There must be a school where he would be compelled to study and where he would be kept away from gasoline and girls. It was chosen. He was unfitted to pass entrance examinations in such a school, so intensive tutoring was necessary. The money?—hang the money! A month ago it was a problem; now it was no more of a problem than it would have been if the boy's life had depended on engaging the most expensive surgeon in the whole wide world. Hang the expense! Pawn the family jewels if necessary. A boy's soul was in the balance. Or might be. No chances should be taken.

By close shaving and on the strength of parental pleas for a chance, entrance

to the right school was secured, partly on trial. It was not beyond a day's driving distance from home, so the parents took the reluctant young fellow to the school. He drove. Toward the end of the drive he had to rest one hand at a time, and he looked almost exhausted. The father offered to drive, but the young cub savagely refused.

When they reached the school they saw to the fitting up of the lad's room. The boy was clinging to them, then. He wanted to find other errands for him and them to do together so as to prolong their stay. He was to be surrounded by un-coddling strangers, when they should leave. He clung to his mother and she let him! His was not the only dread that day at that school. Two others were whistling to keep up their courage. Once when the mother and the boy had gone after a rug, the father stayed behind, closed the door and held it, dropped on his knees where nobody could see him—nobody knows this, even yet!—and said:

"God, this is that boy I've talked to You so much about. We've got him this far and we're not bragging. He's something of a mess, but here he is. If You and we do our part he'll turn out what he ought to be. If You and we, I say; and if either of us fails I know which it will be. Here he is. We're leaving just You on the job for awhile. Amen."

Shamefaced but defiant he got up, feeling better.

THE leaving time was pretty awful. The parents were both smiling, but the smile was so brave it looked silly and unconvincing. The boy didn't smile. His face was white and there were tears just back of his eyes—about the distance of the thickness of tissue paper. But he shook hands with his father, kissed his mother while the father envied her, and they separated.

The mother drove. Ordinarily she didn't drive more than seventy-five miles, but this time she hung to the wheel for over a hundred. The father understood and let her. She chatted about things. They didn't talk about the boy, because they were too busy thinking achingly about him. They talked of everything else. Finally they got home—she had not surrendered the wheel till after dark. They went to the apartment. That was a mistake. Humans should be like birds—never go

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*Necking—An Americanism much favored by the chroniclers of flaming youth. The English equivalents, spooning, cuddling; the Australian, smooching. A word of many synonyms and a practice of extreme antiquity.

David and Matilda Detour

By Squires

THERE were just four of them left—the old-time business men of Smith Center, and they fell into the habit of dining together once a week and then spending the evening in going over old times. Great pals they were, a remnant of bygone days. There was Jerry Simpson, owner of the Smith Center Mills; Abe Anderson, who still kept a firm hand on the affairs of the Anderson Dry Goods Company; Dr. Hardy, retired from active service at the age of seventy, but who was still called in consultation by all the physicians in Smith Center; and David Markley, president of the Markley Investment Company.

They were dining tonight with David; and after dinner, when they were seated around the open fire in the library, their talk drifted to the recent failure of the McClain Dry Goods Company.

"I was sorry to see that store go," Abe remarked, as he puffed away on his cigar. "I tried to get next to Tom McClain time and again, but he always regarded me as a rival and wouldn't talk."

"Yes, sir, that's just the trouble," David declared. "Tom wasn't willing to follow the sign-posts and profit by anyone else's experience; he was always going off at some short cut or another. Now there is only one pioneer to every million followers and he is born, not made. Tom didn't have the vision of a pioneer and lacked the sense to be a follower. If he had just followed the blazed trail, the McClain Dry Goods Company would still be on the map today. Don't you think I'm right, Abe?"



"Their talk drifted to the recent failure . . ."

"Sure thing," answered Abe. "Business is no guess work today, if a person just follows the prescribed formula."

"Makes me think of a trip that Matilda and I took once," commented David. "It was years ago, before automobiles became as common as they are today."

They all settled back in their chairs to listen to David's story.

"You see," said David, "Matilda had been hankering for an automobile trip for a long time, so when the doctor told me that the best thing I could do was to slack up for a bit and take a month off, I decided about the only way was to get a flivver and take the family along. I sorta wanted to go to some little out-of-the-way place where I could fish and loll around, but nothin' would do Matilda but what we must go to her aunt's in Nebrasky. Her aunt lived on a farm and it was 750 miles up there, so I figured we'd be about two nights and three days on the way.

it to do when we git back?"

"David," sez she, "we may never git back. There's a lot of accidents these days, an' when we're layin' here corpses, I don't want to see the neighbors snuffin' round and hear them makin' uncomplimentary remarks about my house-keepin'."

"You won't hear or see 'em either, Matilda," sez I, "when you're layin' here a corpse." But she jus' give me a look an' kept right on cleanin' early and late, an' I got so nervous thinkin' about that wreck I most backed out. But at last everything was all spic and span; we slept on the floor that last night because the bed clothes had all been aired and put away, and Matilda said she didn't want to leave any musty sheets around. The floor was hard, so I got up early and had the flivver at the door long before Matilda had told the neighbors goodbye; but finally we got off and everything went fine.

"The red and yellow posts was al-

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Illustration by
A. H. Winkler

The garage man give me a map and showed me the way to go. He said to foller the yellow and red banded poles an' I couldn't go wrong.

"Well, after Matilda had gone around and spread the news amongst the neighbors, she set in a sewin'. Said she wasn't goin' up to Aunt Marthy's lookin' like we never go'ed nowhere, so after she got John Henry and Mary Ellen sewed up, she made me some shirts and herself a new dress, and then she started in on the house, and I never saw a woman clean like she did.

"I said to her one day, 'Matilda,' sez I, 'we're only goin' to be gone two weeks, so why don't you leave some of

A Mexican Speaks to Americans

By Julio Zetina

A translation of an article by the President of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, reprinted from "The Dearborn Independent."

THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT has requested of me, as president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, a statement addressed to the Rotarians of the United States regarding the present relations between our respective countries.

Undoubtedly for me the easiest and surest course would be to decline to say anything on a matter which I have no particular capacity for judging except from the necessarily limited point of view of the business man entirely removed from the political field. But although Julio Zetina as an INDIVIDUAL might decline to make a statement, as president of the Rotary Club, whose high mission is founded on the ideals of service, he feels himself inevitably bound to lend his aid, no matter how insignificant it may be, to the satisfactory settlement of a dispute which is seriously threatening the friendly relations that should exist between two neighboring peoples.

Naturally the only source of information that I have on which to base my opinion regarding the matter is that given by the newspapers, and for obvious reasons, such information is not always correct nor in every way complete.

The origin of this entire dispute appears to be the decision of the Mexican Government to put in effect certain laws emanating from our present Federal Constitution and the determination on the part of the American Government to prevent the interests of its nationals existing in Mexico from suffering loss by reason of the enforcement of said laws.

Looking at the matter in this light, it is evident that both governments are confining themselves strictly to the carrying out of their respective duties; the former by enforcing its laws and the latter by protecting its citizens.

However, the matter has now arrived at such a stage that only one solution would appear possible, that is to say that one of the two governments radically alter its policy—either the Mexican Government must withdraw from its purpose to put its laws in practice or the American Government forego the protection of its nationals. Neither of these solutions is acceptable at first sight and therefore, if, as it is to be hoped and as I believe certain, a friendly settlement is arrived at, both governments must give way in part.

People are not lacking, both in Mexico and the United States, who claim that any surrender could be made only at the expense of national honor of the party making the concession; nevertheless I am of the opinion that national honor can be maintained and at the same time a satisfactory settlement can be made if only a small amount of good will may be exercised.

If the Mexican laws to which the United States objects are confiscatory and therefore contrary to the principles of international law, surely our Supreme Court, in deciding the cases of violation of constitutional guaranties, which will undoubtedly be brought by the interests affected, will so declare and thus put an end to the difficulty.

If, on the other hand, the laws are just and the interests that claim to be damaged thereby are only endeavoring to have them repealed or modified out of mere caprice or excessive ambition, undoubtedly the American Government will so acknowledge and withdraw its support from such interests.

Our great statesman, Benito Juárez, said on a certain occasion: "Respect for the rights of others means peace"; and it is evident that our respective governments, if inspired by the great truth expressed by those words, will find a way to conserve the just rights of each and at the same time refrain from violating those of the other.

In the meantime, Rotarians of the United States, you have at hand an excellent opportunity to make good as regards the Sixth Purpose of our organization: "The promotion of international understanding, good will and peace through association of the business and professional men of the world united by the Rotarian principle of service."

FOR this purpose it will be sufficient if in the two thousand communities where your clubs are established you become ardent boosters for Mexico; that you use every endeavor to create a better knowledge of this nation among the American people; that you make public the fact that Mexico is not such a country as it is painted by a certain malevolent portion of the American press—a land of thievery and murder—but a young country with the defects of youth and inexperience; and that the people are just as respectful of foreign rights, just as honest and just as hard working as any other civilized nation in the world.

By this means of publicity, of undeniable effect, since it will be put forth in more than two thousand cities by more than one hundred thousand business and professional men selected from the flower of the American nation, you will be able to direct public opinion in favor of Mexico, since the promotion of better understanding means the attainment of true and sincere friendship.

On our side we Mexican Rotarians will endeavor to carry on a campaign of publicity for the purpose of having the American nation understood as it really is, and we shall undoubtedly succeed in removing that lack of confidence created among our people by the policy of threats which unfortunately several governments of the United States have thought it advisable to use against Mexico on different occasions.

As true international fraternity can exist only when based upon absolute confidence, by attacking this lack of confidence we are fighting against enmity and for good will.

Let us work then untiringly on this great enterprise for international fraternity and be sure that our respective governments will follow along the path marked out for them by the opinion of the people who granted them their confidence through their votes when raising them to power.



Photo: Antony, Ypres.

Vue de la Digue et de plusieurs hôtels importants à Ostende

A view of "The Dike" Promenade and a few of the principal hotels at Ostend.

Une Lettre d'Ostende

[FRENCH]

CHERS ROTARIENS:

La lettre que nous avons le plaisir de vous adresser est destinée à vous donner quelques indications sur la ville d'Ostende et sur le littoral belge et à vous faire connaître les fêtes que nous organisons à votre intention pendant la durée de la XVIII^e Convention du Rotary International, 4—10 juin 1927.

Notre Club, qui ne compte pas encore quatre années d'existence a sollicité le privilège pour la Ville d'Ostende d'être le siège de cette Convention.

Nous avons eu le grand honneur de voir notre invitation acceptée par le Board of Directors, le 12 janvier 1926.

C'est la première fois que le Congrès annuel du Rotary siégera sur le Continent européen et c'est à la Belgique que les dignitaires du Rotary ont donné cette haute marque de sympathie. Les rotariens belges, et ceux d'Ostende tout particulièrement, font tous leurs efforts pour s'en rendre dignes.

* * *

Ostende n'est qu'une cité de 50.000 habitants environ. Mais sa réputation s'étend dans toute l'Europe, car elle est la plus importante des villes de bains de mer de l'ancien continent, ce qui lui vaut le titre envié de Reine des Plages (The Queen of Seaside Resorts). La plage devant Ostende est bordée, sur une longueur de 12 kilomètres c'est à dire jusqu'à Westende, par une digue monumentale: promenade splendide.

Au milieu de la digue s'élève majestueusement le Kur-

A Letter From Ostend

[ENGLISH]

DEAR ROTARIANS:

This letter which we take pleasure in addressing to you is intended to give you some information about the City of Ostend and the Belgian seaside resorts, as well as about the festivities which we are organizing for your pleasure during the Eighteenth Convention of Rotary International from the 4th to the 10th of June, 1927.

Our club, which is only four years old, asked that the City of Ostend be selected as the city in which this convention should be held and we had the great honor of seeing our invitation accepted by the Board of Directors of Rotary International on the 12th of January, 1926. This is the first time that the annual convention of Rotary has been held on the European continent; to Belgium the officers of Rotary have given this mark of appreciation and honor. Belgian Rotarians, and especially the Rotarians of Ostend, are doing their best to live up to this honor.

* * *

Ostend is a city of only about fifty thousand inhabitants, but its reputation extends over all of Europe, for it is the most important of the seaside resorts of the old continent and bears the envied title "Queen of Seaside Resorts." Along the beach at Ostend there runs for twelve kilometers, that is as far as Westende, a monumental dike, a splendid promenade.

Half-way along the dike the Kursaal rises majestically—an admirable palace of unique style as you have already seen from the articles and photographs published in THE

saal; palais admirable et d'un style original, rendez-vous de toutes les élégances, comme vous avez pu le voir dans les articles et les photos publiés par "The Rotarian." Ses fêtes sont fastueuses; ses concerts sont uniques; son orchestre symphonique de 125 artistes jouit d'une grande renommée; les virtuoses les plus célèbres, les cantatrices des premières scènes lyriques, les stars de l'art chorégraphique y défilent pendant les trois mois de la saison balnéaire.

Le Kursaal vous intéresse encore sous un autre rapport: c'est en effet, dans ce palais merveilleux que vont se passer les principaux événements de la Convention rotarienne. Son vaste hall ovale, aux proportions harmonieuses, sera l'auditorium des grandes assemblées de la Convention. C'est au Kursaal encore que vous assisterez, l'après-midi et le soir aux fêtes que le Club d'Ostende prépare pour vous et qui dépasseront en éclat celles qui s'y donnent pendant les mois de juillet et d'août, c'est à dire pendant la période la plus brillante de la saison. Le grand hall du Kursaal communique directement avec la "Salle des Ambassadeurs," rendez-vous des amateurs de la bonne chère et . . . de la danse. C'est le temple des gourmets, c'est la salle de tous les plaisirs. Vous trouverez encore au Kursaal, dans l'après-midi, dans la soirée, toutes les distractions que Nice, Cannes, Monte-Carlo etc. vous offrent en hiver. Vous y trouverez en outre une salle de lecture et de correspondance. A l'occasion de la Convention on y installera le Registration Office.

Non loin du Kursaal se trouve le Théâtre Royal, où la troupe des English Players de Paris viendra donner quelques représentations pendant la durée de la Convention. A côté du Théâtre nous installerons le House of Friendship, dans les salons élégants dénommés "Chez Pan." C'est là que vous pourrez obtenir tous les renseignements dont vous aurez besoin pendant la durée de la Convention; c'est un lieu de réunion sélect où vous rencontrerez vos amis rotariens, où vous aurez des salons de lecture, de conversation, de correspondance, un fumoir, et un bar américain où vous dégusterez, si le coeur vous en dit, toutes sortes de boissons rafraichissantes.

Entre le Kursaal et le Théâtre, au boulevard van Iseghem, vous rencontrerez sur votre passage, le Théâtre de la Scala (attractions) ainsi que les célèbres restaurants de nuit, genre Montmartre comme à Paris.

CONTINUEZ alors votre promenade en ville par la rue de Flandre et vous allez vous trouver à la Place d'Armes, dont tout le côté sud est occupé par l'Hôtel de Ville. Trois belles salles fort spacieuses de ce grand bâtiment sont à la disposition du Rotary International pour les séances des différents groupes. En outre, vous y verrez avec plaisir les galeries de tableaux, le musée ancien consacré à l'histoire d'Ostende, ainsi que les tableaux et les eaux-fortes de James Ensor, le peintre célèbre dont Ostende est fière.

Pendant votre séjour dans notre cité, vous ne manquerez pas de vous promener de droite et de gauche. Vous remarquerez les beaux magasins où tant de jolies choses—les dentelles notamment—la bijouterie, la joaillerie, les modes, les fleurs, les curiosités et les souvenirs d'Ostende attireront vos regards. Vous visiterez la belle église gothique des SS. Pierre et Paul avec le monument de la Reine Louise-Marie, première reine des Belges. Vous jetterez un coup d'oeil sur le port; vous admirerez certainement les chatoyantes couleurs de nos squares abondamment et artistement fleuris par les soins éclairés de la Municipalité; le parc Léopold à deux pas de la mer et le parc Marie-Henriette; vous visiterez le Panorama de l'Yser dû au peintre-soldat Bastien que passa quatre années dans les tranchées boueuses du front; Panorama qui rappelle si exactement les batailles épiques qui se sont livrées sur les bords de l'Yser, où tant de braves soldats ont été fauchés en pleine jeunesse et ont trouvé une mort glorieuse. . . .

ROTARIAN. The festivities which take place there are most brilliant—its concerts are unique—its symphonic orchestra of one hundred and twenty-five artists enjoy great renown—the most famous virtuosos—outstanding singers from the lyric stage—stars in the art of dancing—all appear there during the three months of the summer season.

The Kursaal will interest you for another reason. It is in this marvelous building that the principal events of the Rotary Convention will take place. Its vast oval hall, harmonious in proportions, will provide the meeting-place for the huge assemblies of the convention. In the Kursaal also you will enjoy in the afternoon and evening, the festivities which the Rotary Club of Ostend is preparing for you and which will surpass in brilliance those which are regularly given during the months of July and August, that is, during the gayest period of the season.

The main hall of the Kursaal communicates directly with the "Salle des Ambassadeurs," the rendezvous of lovers of good cheer and of dancing. It is the temple of gourmets; it is the home of all the pleasures. You will find in the Kursaal during the afternoons and evenings all the distractions which Nice, Cannes, and Monte Carlo offer you in the winter. You will find besides reading and writing-rooms. The convention registration office will also be in this building.

Now let us leave the Kursaal and walk along the dike. After passing the great hotels we arrive at the Pavillon de la Famille Royale de Belgique and come to the impressive covered arcade, where during the convention there will be an exposition of the products of Belgian Congo.

Not far from the Kursaal stands the Royal Theater, where a troupe of English players will give plays during the convention. At the side of the theater we shall install the House of Friendship. In the richly appointed rooms, called "Chez Pan," you will be able to get such general and specific information as you need during the convention. You will meet your Rotary friends and you will find lounges and reading and writing-rooms and an American bar where, if it suits your pleasure, you will be able to enjoy all sorts of refreshing drinks.

On the Boulevard Van Iseghem, you will find the "Théâtre de la Scala" and several famous night clubs in the style of Montmartre at Paris.

CONTINUING your walk through the city along the Rue de Flandre you emerge at the Place d'Armes, on the southwest side of which is the City Hall. Three very large rooms in this beautiful building will be at the disposal of Rotary International for group meetings. In this building you will see picture galleries—an old museum consecrated to the history of Ostend—and paintings and etchings by James Ensor, a celebrated painter of whom Ostend is justly proud.

During your stay in our city you will not fail to wander hither and thither. You will find beautiful shops where choice articles, laces notably, jewels, precious stones, gowns, flowers, curios, and souvenirs will attract your attention. You will visit the interesting Gothic Church of Saints Peter and Paul, with its monument of Queen Louise Marie, the first Queen of the Belgians. You will visit the port; you will admire the attractive colors of our squares, abundantly and artistically set with flowers by our municipality, and the Parc Leopold close to the sea and the Parc Marie-Henriette. You will visit the Panorama de l'Yser by the soldier painter, Bastien, who passed four years in the muddy trenches on the front. This Panorama calls to mind exactly the epic battles which took place on the banks of the Yser, where so many brave soldiers were cut down in full youth and met a glorious death.

We are told that a goodly number of our Rotarian visitors are desirous of visiting the battlefields and the cele-



One sees this view from the Kursaal
La Digue vue du Kursaal

On nous assure que bon nombre de nos visiteurs rotariens sont désireux de visiter les champs de bataille et les célèbres villes martyres: Nieuport, Furnes, Dixmude, Ypres, noms glorieux, noms immortels, que la vaillance des soldats alliés a illustrés de mille actions d'éclat. Pour ces pieux pèlerinages, de même que pour la visite de tout le littoral belge et des villes de bains de mer ci-dessus énumérés, différents moyens de locomotion rapides et pratiques sont à votre disposition: tramways électriques, cars automobiles et chemin de fer.

* * *

Mais arrivons au programme des fêtes que le Rotary Club d'Ostende projette d'organiser à votre intention.

Disons tout d'abord que S. M. le Roi Albert daignera honorer de sa présence officielle la Convention d'Ostende.

Le Roi Albert de Belgique est Rotarien; il est membre d'honneur du Rotary Club de San Francisco depuis l'année 1919 et du Rotary Club de Bruxelles depuis le mois de mai 1925. Sa Majesté apprécie hautement les idéals du Rotary et Elle s'intéresse vivement à ses progrès et à son expansion.

L'Arrivée du plus grand nombre des Rotariens se fera dans la journée du samedi 4 juin. Le soir aura lieu, au Kursaal, à 7h45, une première réunion dite *Great Fellowship Gathering*, au cours de laquelle les souhaits de bienvenue seront adressés aux Rotariens.

Le lendemain, dimanche, à 10 heures du matin, au Kursaal: Choeurs rotariens ou *Song Meetings*.

Un programme spécial donnera toutes les indications relatives aux assemblées plénières et aux réunions partielles, au cours desquelles les intérêts du Rotary seront discutés; ainsi que les indications concernant les *luncheons* et les dîners officiels.

* * *

Parlons maintenant des fêtes qui seront données tous les jours au Kursaal pendant la Convention. L'après-midi: concert de symphonie; audition d'orgue dans le grand hall. Thé dansant dans la Salle des Ambassadeurs. Le soir à 9 heures: grand concert de symphonie avec audition d'artistes dans le grand hall. Après le concert, bal et attractions dans la Salle des Ambassadeurs.

Les concerts artistiques se donnent tous les soirs avec le concours d'une grande vedette de l'Opéra, Covent Garden, Scala de Milan, Metropolitan, Colon, etc. Nous espérons Gigli, le plus illustre ténor du moment. Il se pourrait bien qu'il y ait un Concert Classique exceptionnel avec les trois



The Avenue Leopold and the Park Leopold
L'Avenue Léopold et le Parc Léopold

brated martyred towns of Nieuport, Furnes, Dixmude, and Ypres, glorious and immortal names which the valiance of the allied soldiers has made famous. For these pious pilgrimages as for the visits along the Belgian coast to the seaside resorts, different means of rapid and practical locomotion are at your disposition—electric tramways, automobiles, and railways.

* * *

Now we come to the program of festivities which the Rotary Club of Ostend is planning to organize for you.

First of all, His Majesty King Albert will honor the Ostend Convention with his official presence. Albert, King of the Belgians, is a Rotarian. He has been an Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of San Francisco since 1919 and of the Rotary Club of Brussels since May, 1925. His Majesty appreciates deeply the ideals of Rotary and is keenly interested in its progress and expansion.

The majority of our Rotarian visitors will arrive on Saturday, the 4th of June. In the evening of that day in the Kursaal at 7:45 o'clock there will be the first meeting which will be called the "Great Fellowship Gathering," in the course of which a cordial welcome will be extended.

The next day, Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning, there will be song meetings in the Kursaal.

A special program book will give information relative to the convention sessions and group assemblies, in the course of which Rotary business will be transacted. The same book will also give information concerning official luncheons and dinners.

* * *

Let us now speak of the festivities which will be given each day during the convention at the Kursaal. In the afternoon there will be symphony concerts and organ recitals at the Grand Hall and each afternoon a *thé dansant* in the Salle des Ambassadeurs. Evenings at nine there will be a grand symphony concert with special artists and after the concert a ball and entertainment in the Salle des Ambassadeurs.

Concerts are given every evening with the aid of artists from the Opéra, Covent Garden, La Scala of Milan, and the Metropolitan. We are hoping to have Gigli, the most famous tenor of today. Possibly there will be an exceptionally fine classical concert with the three Bouillon brothers as artists. All three are violinists and hold first prizes from the Conservatory of Paris.

frères Bouillon, tous trois violonistes et premiers prix du Conservatoire de Paris.

Au point de vue musical les fêtes du Kursaal seront de tout premier ordre.

En outre, pour les bals de la Salle des Ambassadeurs, il y a un jazz illustre et un orchestre de tango. Les soirées des Ambassadeurs rivalisent avec celles des plus grands établissements de Londres et de Paris: l'année dernière nous y avons vu paraître les ballets russes, Loie Fuller, la Pavlova, les Dolly Sisters, Harry Pilcer, Magliani et Bergé, Maurice et Eleonore Hugues, Florence Mills, etc., etc. Vous n'en aurez pas moins au mois de juin prochain, pour les soirées de la Convention.

C'est encore au Kursaal qu'aura lieu le grand Thé offert aux Dames, tandis qu'aura lieu au Royal Palace Hôtel une *Garden Party* avec attractions.

Avant d'en finir avec le Kursaal, disons que tous les Rotariens présents à la Convention avec les dames de leur famille, porteurs de l'insigne distinctif propre au Rotary, sont invités à toutes les fêtes et solennités. L'Entrée se fera exclusivement par le Boulevard Van Iseghem (face à l'Avenue Léopold).

Au Théâtre Royal la troupe du English Players de Paris donnera quelques représentations de: "You Never Can Tell," by Bernard Shaw; "The Ringer," by Edg. Wallace; "White Cargo," by Leon Gordon et "Escape," by John Galsworthy.

* * *

Il y a également des fêtes qui se donneront en ville, sur la plage, à la plaine du Polo de l'Hippodrome Wellington; les unes auront lieu pendant la journée, les autres le soir.

Citons notamment les Tournois internationaux de Gymnastique, auxquels participeront cinq à six mille jeunes filles. Ils auront lieu en différents endroits de la Ville et à la plaine du Polo, les samedi 4, dimanche 5 et lundi 6 juin. Environ deux cents sociétés de gymnastique de France, d'Algérie, de Hollande, de Tcheco-Slovaquie, de Suisse, d'Italie, du Luxembourg et de Belgique y prendront part.

Citons encore les deux journées de la Fête équestre militaire, les mardi 7 et mercredi 8 juin, à l'Hippodrome Wellington (plaine du Polo entrée par la Chaussée de Nieuport); les deux sorties du Cortège de la Mer (dimanche 5 et lundi 6 juin); les Régates à la Voile dans la rade d'Ostende; les Régates à l'aviron, sur le Canal de Bruges; la Revue des navires de guerre appartenant à huit nations différentes, etc. Le samedi soir 4 juin, Retraite aux Flambeaux par les gymnastes et les sociétés de la Ville avec illuminations; le dimanche soir 5 juin, un grand Feu d'Artifice sur la plage, en face des grands hôtels, à proximité du Kursaal.

Comme il a été dit plus haut, le Club d'Ostende prévoit principalement pour les Dames, des excursions le long du Littoral et aux champs de bataille. Sous peu nous vous présenterons le programme définitif des fêtes. Soyez persuadé que nous faisons tout pour que vous passiez agréablement à Ostende la semaine de la Convention et qu'un cordial et chaleureux accueil vous y attend.

Au nom du Rotary Club d'Ostende.
ALBERT BOUCHERY.
Le President.

From the musical point of view the festivities of the Kursaal will be of the highest order.

For the balls to be held at the Salle des Ambassadeurs, there is a famous jazz band and a tango orchestra. The evening entertainments at the Salle des Ambassadeurs rival those of the greatest houses of London and Paris. Last year we had the Russian Ballet, Loie Fuller, Pavlova, the Dolly Sisters, Harry Pilcer, Magliani and Bergé, Maurice and Eleonore Hugues, Florence Mills, etc. You will not have any less fine artists next June for the entertainments in connection with the convention.

At the Kursaal there will be a gala tea offered to the ladies and at the Royal Palace Hotel, a garden party with entertainment.

Before finishing what I have to say about the Kursaal, let me tell you that all Rotarians present at the convention, together with their ladies, are invited to all the festivities and will be admitted upon their showing the special Rotary badge. Entrance will be exclusively from the Boulevard Van Iseghem (opposite the Avenue Léopold).

At the Royal Theater, a troupe of English players from Paris will give such plays as "You Never Can Tell," by Bernard Shaw; "The Ringer," by Edgar Wallace; "White Cargo," by Leon Gordon; and "Escape," by John Galsworthy.

* * *

There will also be festivities which will take place throughout the city, on the beach, on the polo grounds at the Wellington Hippodrome; some events to be staged during the day, others during the evening.

We mention chiefly the international gymnastic tournaments in which five or six thousand young girls will take part. These contests will be held in different sections of the city and on the polo field on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. About two hundred gymnastic societies from France, Algeria, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Luxemburg, and Belgium, will take part in these contests.

Let us mention also the two days of the Fête Equestre Militaire on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th of June, at the Wellington Hippodrome (Polo Fields—entrance from the Chaussée de Nieuport); the Cortège de la Mer (Sunday and Monday the 5th and 6th of June); the sailing regatta in the harbor of Ostend; the rowing regatta on the Bruges Canal; and the review of warships of eight different nations.

Saturday, the 4th of June, there will be a Retraite aux Flambeaux by the gymnastic and other societies of the city. On Sunday evening, the 5th of June, a great display of fireworks on the beach opposite the great hotels, near the Kursaal.

As we have said before, the Rotary Club of Ostend is preparing chiefly for the ladies, excursions along the coast and to the battlefields. In a short time we shall give you a definite program of the festivities. Rest assured that we are doing everything possible to enable you to have a delightful week in Ostend at the time of the convention and that a cordial welcome awaits you there.

In the name of the Rotary Club of Ostend,

ALBERT BOUCHERY,
President.



The Harbor at Antwerp.
Le port d'Anvers

Not Boosting but Cooperation

The mission of Rotary in the small town

By Thomas J. Walker

HERE is one thing I can appreciate about the article of William P. Rose, appearing in the January issue of THE ROTARIAN, entitled "Rotary for Rubens." That is his candor. It is an acknowledgment of human frailties, an admission of the inability to make a certain community or communities conform with one's ambitions and efforts. And it is this latter matter that arouses my curiosity and concern.

His article suggests this question: Is the failure of Rotary to accomplish its objects in certain small towns due to an inherent defect in the organization? Or is it due to the failure of the individuals to apply its principles to meet their conditions? Should we point to unaccomplished projects in a small town as the fault of Rotary, or shall we say it is the fault of the individual small-town clubs, in that they have chosen the wrong aims?

After all, the power behind every organization is the individual. And regardless of what the organization is, or for what it is formed, if the individual becomes disinterested, or is lukewarm, the organization loses just that much. As I will try to show, much of disinterest in Rotary in small towns must be undoubtedly due to the grafting of big-town desires upon the small-town club. But it is not Rotary's fault; it is the small-town club's fault. For Rotary has a mission, a great mission in the small town.

Pardon a personal reference. I came to Lambertville, N. J., about thirty years ago, a mere lad, fresh from my home in England. In my own way I have done all I could to stir this old town from its apathy. I am still trying. Brother Rose became discouraged in Cambridge Springs. He should come to Lambertville!

Lambertville is a challenge to any booster, any organizer. It is unique. It was incorporated as a city fifty years ago. It is ultra-static. It had forty-five hundred inhabitants fifty years ago and there may be a difference of ten either way now, but I doubt it. Its appetite for boosters' projects is enormous. Organizations come and go, but the town goes on, placid, unexcited, no increase in population. Organizations, boards of trade, a vigilant society, clubs of all descriptions have been planted, grown and flourished to the extent the town would promote them; no more, no

FROM the many replies which were received in answer to the article by William P. Rose in the January number, entitled "Rotary for Rubens," this reply by Thomas J. Walker has been selected because we believe the situation at Lambertville, New Jersey, to be rather common to towns of from 4,000 to 5,000 population and Rotary clubs of from 20 to 25 members.

less. Some have remained, others have ceased to exist. And the town remains, forty-five hundred inhabitants, its exterior serenely unruffled by temporary drives and projects.

Lack of natural advantages you say. We have natural advantages as good or better than most towns its size. We have man-made improvements, all that could be asked. Lambertville is on the bank of the Delaware River, situated near the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware. It has lovely homes, wonderful old trees, the finest streets that any town can boast of in New Jersey (honest). We have a fire department that would do justice to a city of twenty-five thousand, pure water, schools that are the last word, churches of which we are justly proud, free city library, shade-tree commission, community nurse, and every new fadangle affair that should set any city in motion. There are two railroads, which enable us to take advantage of the large Eastern markets. In spite of this the town has not grown. Don't you think it is a discouraging situation? We still have faith; we never tire, and we never will.

Six years ago a number of representative business men of our city (of which the writer was one) received an invitation to visit the Rotary club of Trenton. We did, really enjoying ourselves with the big men of Trenton, and they enjoyed us; at least they expounded the principles and ethics of Rotary in such a way that we swallowed bait, hook and line. All of which resulted in the local club. Rotary came with its mission to Lambertville, the town of over-organization and no expansion. Certainly no harder test of

it could have been devised. It was no easy sledding for the eighteen of us. Soon after we started the Kiwanis planted a sapling in our midst and the possibilities of increasing our classifications and membership went a-glimmering. Hotel accommodations at that time were impossible, and we could find no place for our luncheons. After considerable argument, we finally induced one man to take us in. There were obstacles and disappointments on all sides. At last we persuaded a church guild to take us in, and place their profits toward church income. We have our own room in the parish house; we are an institution. Our accommodations are good, and the ladies have realized over twenty-five hundred dollars in less than six years, applied against church indebtedness. Incidentally the ladies too are demonstrating the worth of "Service Above Self."

PROPER classification has received very careful consideration. We have the directing head of every industry in the city. Our city commission is represented by the Mayor. We have several merchants, several professional men. In our group we have represented two state officials, city officials, several are bank directors, some members of the school-board, two Sunday-school superintendents, many are church officials; we have leaders of fraternal and civic organizations. Here we are at 6:00 p. m., sharp, on Monday nights. Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Democrats and Republicans—and Rotary begins to work.

Jim is knocking elbows with Jake; George is cracking his usual joke with Doc; Phil has a problem in his factory that Gus is very much interested in; the Mayor has a knotty problem to ask Bill, who he knows is a good advisor; Parker wants to get a new subscription toward his pet Y. M. C. A. scheme; Jack's athletic association at the high school is in a tangle; and Andy is mixed up with his Boy Scouts. Then we sing. And how we sing! You have never heard a bunch of Rotarians really sing if you have never come to Lambertville. "Thumbs down," would say the director of grand opera, and even the leader of one of our church choirs would look a little disturbed, but we sing on just the same. For, you see, there is something in singing together that is

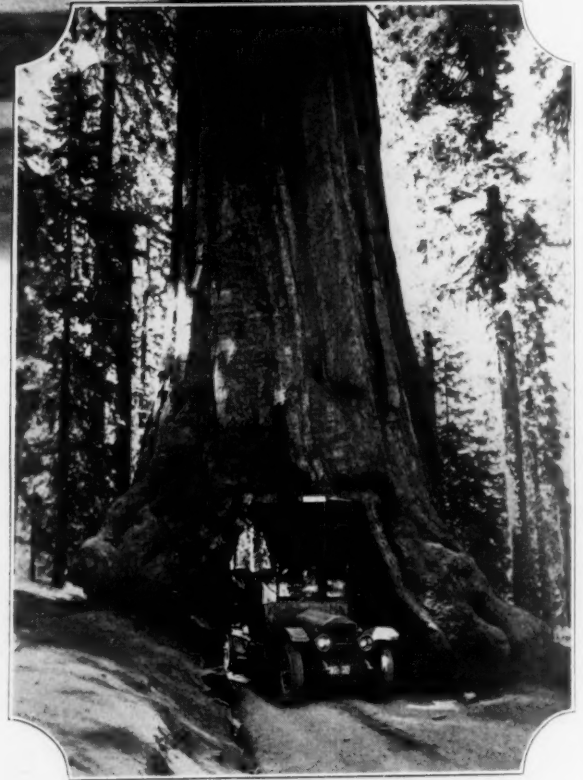
(Continued on page 56)

A magnificent stretch of road on the Columbia River Highway near Puget Sound.

Photo
Asahel Curtis,
Seattle, Wash.



Below — The Wawona Tunnel Tree (still living) in Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, Yosemite National Park.



The Motor-Camp Vacation

By Claude P. Fordyce

WHEN Rotarian Horace Albright, superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, told us that three-fourths of the 152,369 visitors to America's most famous wonderland one summer came in their own motor-cars and that 90,000 of this number were motor-campers carrying their own outfits and utilizing the conveniences of Yellowstone's public motor-camps, it led to some astonishing revelations relative to the growth of this, the Great American Sport, during the past few years.

Basically the impulses to hit wilderness trails are primordial but they have laid dormant on account of the imprisoning environment of our ultra

modern civilization. It's hard for Mr. Average Citizen to break away and take a vacation. He contends prosaically—

*What's the good of knowing
That the sun shines on the sea
And the silvery waves are flowing
Where the fish are gay and free?
What's the good of rustic beauty
What's the good of country air
When you've got to tend to duty
In a darned old office chair?*

To make vacation dreams come true, once you have the personal desire—the vacation "frame of mind"—demands an adjustment of business routine and choice as to the mode of accomplishment. Most people are en-

forced to make a living indoors sitting at a desk and such physical inertia demands a change to an exact opposite. The new sport of motor-camping offers just the relief we need—it is the solution of the vacation problem and has enabled the "masses" as well as the "classes" to live simply, cheaply, and primitively close to Nature and away from the conventional, sophisticated resort and hotel life. That people are exercising their pioneering instincts and are exploring the well-blazed trails to our wildernesses we have authentic record. Last year twenty million motor-campers traversed the highways of North America

and fully a third of them were tyros making their first auto-camps.

Expenses are a potent factor in the vacation problem of the masses and the automobile is the answer to the demand for cheap and independent transportation for the great middle class which form the bulk of the population. Motor-touring has always been vastly popular with the classes and now they are camping as well, for the combination allows greater freedom in activity, the greatest flexibility in schedules, and one comes to know their country intensively by close observation and intimate contact, in contrast with railroad travel in which one's reactions to a terrain are more "extensive."

There are 3,002,916 miles of good highways in the United States today as compared to 2,500,000 miles five years ago. A surprising percentage of the entire population from the Appalachians westward goes touring each summer and within the short vacation

keeping apace with the United States. In addition to the actual realization of the Canadians' propensity to enjoy their wonderful outdoor heritages a great stream of tourists from the United States every summer heed the "Welcome" of their Dominion brothers, answering the lure of fine fishing, of the cool climate, of the entrancing scenery of mountain, lake, and forest. Thirty per cent of the cottages on Canadian lakes are owned by residents of the United States. Last year nearly five million people from the United States crossed, vacationward, the International boundary, into Canada. Canada has kept apace with the needs of travel by extensive highway construction and her roads cross and recross the habitable sections and penetrate far into the virgin wilderness. The Great Trans-Canada Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific crosses the southern provinces—from Nova Scotia over the forested lakelands of Quebec and Ontario, over the prairies right into the heart of the beauties of the Canadian Rockies which really equal Switzerland in grandeur and surpass it in extent, and on to tide water at Vancouver.

Abroad motor-touring is enthus-

astically taken up and is showing the same phenomenal growth as the masses as well as the classes become motorized. Of the millions of tourists who annually visit England, France, Germany, and Italy motoring is the favorite travel mode. Since 1919 when the gorgeous scenery of the Swiss Alps was opened to the automobile it has been the popular way leading to the peaceful placidity of lakes and to the awe-inspiring scenery of the dazzling glacier-covered peaks; thousands of motor-cars every year go over the Simplon, the St. Gothard, the Mont Cenis and other well-known Alpine roadways. British and Continental highways are superb and here the automobile is raised to its new plane of utility for pleasure and health as well as for commerce.

IN New Zealand and Australia motoring is metamorphosing and the transportation system of coaches inaugurated by that enterprising Yankee—Cobb—is gradually giving way to the motor-car and the highways are transformed by a new pattern—a gypsy trail marked by rubber tires. Australia—that land of magnificent distances—the world's smallest continent and its largest island, whose area is larger than the United States yet whose population is less than New York—offers an unusual array of scen-

(Continued on page 62)



Mono Lake on the Tioga Pass Road, where Mark Twain once camped and obtained material for "Roughing It."

time allotted to most people it is entirely feasible to encompass playgrounds thousands of miles away for dependable, well sign-posted highways now lead to the transcendent grandeur of the Canadian Rockies, the Rocky Mountains, and they guarantee rapid travel over the vast prairies, they wind through magnificent forests to the picturesque beauties of the inland lakes and pleasure resorts of Ontario, to the quaint ruggedness and simplicity of Quebec, the Laurentians and the Maritime Provinces, to the international boundary states of the United States and to the winter playgrounds along the Gulf Coast and to California.

Motor-camping in Canada is

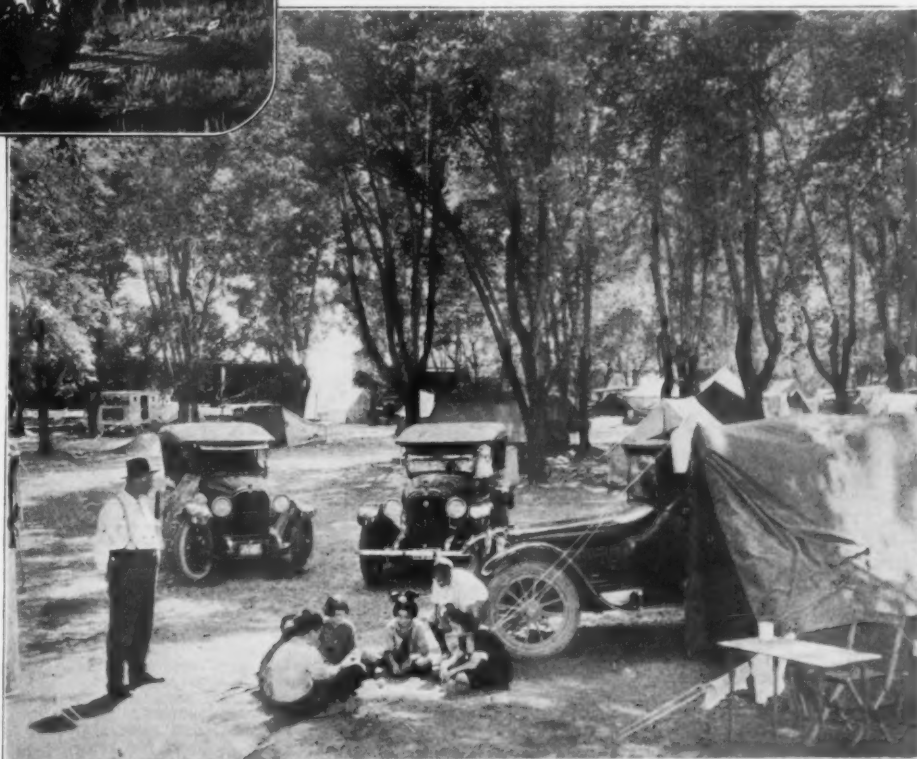


Photo: Denver Tourist Bureau.

A view of a small section of Overland Park, Denver, Colorado. The camp grounds are maintained by the city and are enjoyed by thousands of motor-campers each year. The children in the foreground represent six different States of the U. S. A.



DR. OCTAVIO MENDEZ PEREIRA, Panama



SHIRLEY STEWART, Port Huron, Mich.



DR. TE-CHING YEN, Peking, China



EDWARD JOHNSON, New York, N. Y.

ROTARIANS IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Dr. Octavio Mendes Pereira—Speeches, flowers, and other tokens of regard were much in evidence when Dr. Pereira left Panama to serve his country as Minister to Great Britain and France. Prior to this he was Secretary of Public Instruction—a Cabinet post in the Central American republic—and vice-president of the Rotary Club of Panama City.

Shirley Stewart, attorney of Port Huron, drafted the proposed new criminal code which, if it passes the Michigan legislature, may be the first modern specimen of its kind. The

code, as approved by the State commissioners, provides for mandatory life sentence on the fourth conviction of felony; for precedence of criminal cases; for less-than-unanimous jury decisions; for removing the judge from the position of "glorified umpire"; and for general simplification and speed.

Dr. Te-Ching Yen, Yale graduate, railway advisor to the Ministry of Communications, and president of Peking Rotary, is leading Chinese Rotarians of his own and other clubs in active civic work. Peking Rotarians have pledged a substantial fund for the preparation

of literature for the Mass Education Movement which aims to make China literate within ten years.

Edward Johnson, a Canadian by birth, a New Yorker by residence, once trouped it in Europe under the name Eduardo Giovanni. Experience and much study brought its reward recently when the director of the Metropolitan assigned to him five leading tenor roles to be sung within eleven days. He has been called the "perfect tenor," for he not only sings the hero's parts, but has an athletic build that fits the popular conception.

Schoolroom Fads and Frills

Are your children getting a useful education?

By John H. Butler

SHOULD boys know how to make beds? Should girls be taught how to drive nails?

Would it be a good idea to put into the public schools a course in moving-picture appreciation, so that our children might acquire a taste for and a desire for good moving pictures, not the sex rot that has cluttered up the screen so long?

Is it the duty of the schools to train a girl to become a milliner, if her heart is set upon making hats?

Should our school-masters start a husky young lad out on his career as a bricklayer if it happens that his eyes are turned enviously upon the luxurious sedan in which the local bricklayer drives to work?

Can it be worth while to exercise a school child's physical muscles, as well as his mental muscles?

In other words, have schoolboards the right to spend taxpayers' money in teaching physical training to children; in giving them medical and dental examinations; and in trying in every way possible to turn out boys and girls with healthy, well-developed bodies?

To get down to hard facts, just what are the things schools are trying to do to children nowadays? Is it the truth that the "fads and frills" of our impractical schoolmen are cluttering up the schoolroom and driving out the good old instruction of bygone days?

Here is the whole thing in a nut shell. In those good old days the aims of our schools were three in number: Reading, writing, and 'rithmetic. Today the aims of our schools are seven in number, so our educators say. And what a list. Get your little hammers ready.

They say, our educators of today, that it is the duty of the public school to teach the fundamental processes—the tool subjects, in other words. By tool subjects they mean reading, writing, and 'rithmetic, plus grammar, spelling, and the other things we must know how to handle before we come to what schoolmen say is the *real* work of the schools.

A second aim of the public school is to teach children to become good citizens. Next, to develop in them a high moral character. To start them, at least, on the way to mastering the vocation they intend to follow in life. To give them the training that will make

EVERY once in a while we hear the demand for "the good old three R's" or the complaint that the modern child has a smattering of everything—but can't do simple arithmetic. You, as a taxpayer, want your money's worth—but can you tell when you are getting it? Theories of education abound and are often mutually contradictory. What is education, anyhow? This article gives some interesting suggestions.

them handy men and handy women around the home—worthy home membership in other words. To instruct them in the rules and habits of healthful living; how to attend to their little bodies while they are in school. Last, but not least, it is the duty of the school to teach children to make the proper use of the leisure time they are going to have when, as adults, they take their place in this eight-hour-a-day world of ours.

The seven cardinal principles of education, our educators call them. Think them over. Are they fads and frills, or should they be chiselled above every schoolhouse door? Are they things that every teacher should steer her course by? Are they things for which taxpayers should be willing to pay—pay even when it hurts to pay?

Should the school take over the duty of turning the children of today into good citizens for the morrow? Certainly, we need good citizens. If the school doesn't train them what agency will? Or do good citizens—citizens with an intelligent knowledge of municipal, state, and federal government; citizens with an insight into public questions; do such citizens just grow, without training?

Should the development of moral character be an aim of the schools? In the boy murder case of Chicago we had an example of intellectual education without moral education. With the church and the home losing their grip in this matter, what is to be done? Or do we not need morals today? Or do good morals just naturally flower out in people without cultivation?

Can schools develop moral character? Schoolmen say they can. It takes better teachers and fewer children to the teacher, so that children can be given more attention. It takes the right kind of school athletics with every child participating, and participating under the sympathetic eye of teachers who can correct twisted ideas of right and wrong as they crop out in the child's natural activities. In the high schools, it takes boys' advisors for boys, and motherly girls' advisors for girls. It takes everything that we get when we have good schools.

What about the next aim, vocation? In the country at large only one child out of scores that graduate from high school, ever goes on to college. Yet, if we leave out a few high schools in a few great cities, we find that virtually all the high-school training is based on the assumption that all graduates will go to college. In short we waste the time of the high-school graduates who do not go on to college. For the benefit of the one whose parents will give him a college career, we penalize the scores whose parents cannot. For, since most of the average high-school course is pre-college training, it is mighty little use to the graduate who goes to work. At least, our educators say so, and surely they should know.

IS there necessity for vocational training? Do we need skilled artisans? Are they an economic asset to the nation? How are we going to get them? Schoolmen say we must put in more vocational courses, and make the ones we have, far more practical. They say it can be done, and they point to France, England, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, where it is done.

Worthy home membership? Not important, but perhaps worth while, you say. Should girls learn how to make beds, cook, clean house, sew, make their own hats, pick the right kind of furniture to fit a square room finished in brown and white? Should our future housewives know why beans and meat make a bad meal; why she can kill her family by frying them into the grave?

Might it not be a good thing if every future husband knew how to hang pictures, repair the pantry window, grind the valves in the family car, make the

(Continued on page 59)

Believe It or Not

Some Pertinent Paragraphs of Philosophy

By Coleman Cox

BELITTLE others—and be little.
* * *

Others judge us by the lives we live and their verdict is our reputation, which we either live up to or live down.

* * *

When you meet a fellow who is "up against it" you will find out that he got that way from backing up, and not by going ahead.

* * *

When some little thing comes up that causes you to feel that you must write a nasty mean letter to a customer, do it. The quicker you get it out of your system the better off you'll be. Then when it has been written, read it, sign it, tear it up and throw it in the waste basket. This will cure you of losing your temper and your customers.

* * *

What you think of the folks in the old home town, is just about their opinion of you.

* * *

When you lose control of your car, you are pretty sure to have a wreck on your hands. P. S.: Read that again, substituting the word "son" for car.

* * *

It was Saturday afternoon. I was alone in my office. A man walked in and said, "I am here to see Mr. Lewis." I answered, "As you of course know, there is no such man here." He said, "Well then I must have the wrong address. Mr. Lewis phoned me to call this afternoon and explain a new policy our company is writing. Inasmuch as I will not be able to see him, I wonder if you could give me five minutes." I answered, I would be delighted to do so. When he was seated I said in part (the printable part), "I am going to give you five minutes, all of which I am going to use myself, in trying to stop you from going around making a 'darn fool' of yourself, in looking upon others as being that which you are. I look upon the life insurance business as being more than a business. It is a lifetime necessity and a blessing afterwards. And, it makes me mad to have a fellow like you disgracing it. Business is founded on confidence. You destroyed all confidence I might have had in you and your company by attempting that old time-worn trick approach. You have had the promised five minutes, and I will ask that you close the door from the outside."

* * *

Nearly any street car we take in San Francisco will get us to the Ferry Building. No waiting friend questions, or cares, which car carried us. When I hear people having a religious argument, I cannot but think of the Ferry cars, and of how little it

matters which route we travel, just so long as we get where we hope to go, and join our waiting loved ones.

* * *

At railroad crossings is not the only place we see wrecks, because of people having failed to stop, look, and listen.

* * *

Many aspire to become writers. If you have any thoughts along those lines, start by seeing how long a story you can write under this head, "What have I ever done that has made this world better."

* * *

Sometime ago I had the pleasure of visiting my good friend Mr. Thos. A. Edison, and he was telling me that by leaving it to ministers and politicians, to talk religion and politics, he had saved a lot of time to give to matters he knew more about. A good idea.

* * *

There are few business men in San Francisco who do not know Tommy. Five per cent of them have never even seen Edward. Tommy goes from dining-room to dining-room, selling cigars. Edward is the manager of the hotel, at a very large salary, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best hotel men in America. When I hear a fellow boasting about being known by everyone, I think of Tommy. Then I think of Edward.

* * *

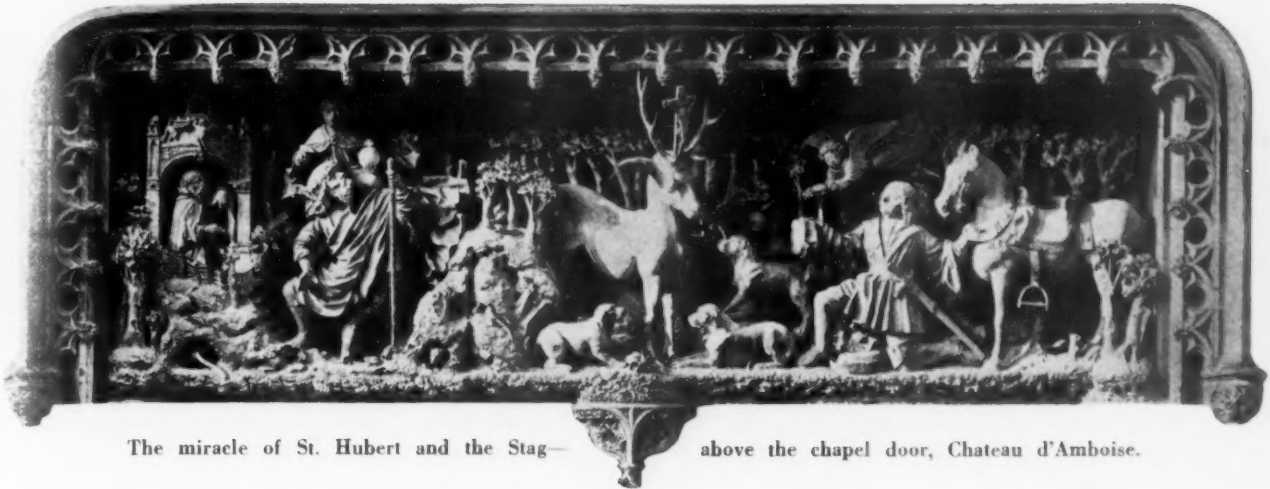
A friend of mine, who had proved himself a successful sales-manager, learned that the manufacturer of a nationally known washing-machine was in San Francisco, looking for a suitable man to fill the position of Pacific Coast sales-manager, and applied for the job. The manufacturer said that while there was no doubt but what he was an A-1 sales-manager, he could not consider his application because he did not know the washing-machine business. When he told me that, I said, "You go right back and tell him, that it might be easier to teach a sales-manager how to make washing-machines than it would be to teach a washing-machine man how to make sales." He did, and got the job.

* * *

The young man starting life with a charge account, seldom opens a savings account.

* * *

There is one man you and I will never live long enough to forget. He is the fellow who came to us the morning we tackled our first job, put his hand on our shoulder, and with a smile, said in the friendliest sort of a way, "My boy, you are getting along fine. Take it easy, don't get worried, and if you need any help, just call on me."



The miracle of St. Hubert and the Stag—above the chapel door, Chateau d'Amboise.

“So You’re Going to Europe”

By Clara E. Laughlin

Author of “So You’re Going to Paris,” “So You’re Going to Italy,”
“So You’re Going to England,” etc.

SEVERAL thousand Rotarians are going to Belgium in June to transact business of Rotary International and to meet members from many countries other than their own.

After the sessions of the convention are all over, and the great gathering breaks up, there will be a scattering of visiting Rotarians pretty much all over Europe—a scattering of men and their families, who are there not just to travel and to see “sights,” but to *get acquainted!* To feel friendly and show friendliness, and expect to find the same thing coming back to them. To carry, everywhere they go, their spirit of “I’ll do all I can to help you in what you’re doing; and I know you’ll do just as much to help me.”

And they’re not going to be disappointed! They are going to have a wonderful time; and they are going to accomplish a very fine thing for the world in which they live; they are going to increase the number of international friendships which are so essential to peace and prosperity and progress; and they are going to decrease the number of possible misunderstandings between the people of many nations. There couldn’t be a much bigger accomplishment—along with a tremendously good time!—*could there?*

Now, because I have great enthusiasm for travel in the right spirit as a promoter of good-will and understanding, and because I not only know Europe pretty well but know a good deal about what travellers like there, THE ROTARIAN has asked me to write some-

thing which may help those who are going, to plan what they can best do with their time after June 10.

And first of all, let me say a word about Tourist Agencies.

Travel in Europe, when one moves about a great deal in a limited time, involves a lot of planning, a lot of detail. You can’t go sauntering about in Europe, nowadays, when the rush season of travel is on (as it will be in June, July, August, and September), ambling into hotels when the spirit moves you and finding accommodations where you want to stay, at the price you want to pay. You can’t be at all sure of getting a seat on the train you want to take, unless you’ve bought it well in advance. You can easily use up a third or a half of your day that might otherwise be full of things much more interesting to you, hanging around crowded offices trying to buy tickets and get information, etc.; and as you go, there’s always the wonder how you’re going to fare at the next place; and if you can keep expenses within what you feel they ought not to exceed; and if you’ve really seen what you ought to see; and so on.

On an “Inclusive Tour” such as is offered you in great variety, you have no uncertainties, no worries. Everything is arranged for you, done for you. You know the number of days beyond June 10 that you can spend in Europe. You know about how much you feel that those days should cost you.

There are, for instance, ten different plans for a two-weeks’ trip, at prices ranging from \$170 to \$303—from a

trifle over \$12 a day to a trifle under \$22 a day. One of these is an “all-England” tour, with ten days of motoring in the exquisite English country, away down to Land’s End in Cornwall. Another takes in Scotland—Edinburgh and the Trossachs, the “Lady of the Lake” country, and Glasgow. One limits England to four days in London, and includes four days in Paris, a Rhine trip, and three days of Switzerland. Another includes Holland.

Then there are twelve different three-weeks trips—including one to Norway and Sweden, another which also takes in Denmark, and one that covers five countries and goes as far as Rome and among the still-longer tours there is one that goes to Czecho-Slovakia.

Now, with all these to choose from, and every one of them an excellent tour under the management of a high-grade travel company which may absolutely be depended upon for most satisfactory service, it may be hard for some of the Rotarians going overseas to select one itinerary from among those that are attractive. And that, I think, is why your editor has asked me to offer you a brief summary of the “high spots” in Europe—in the hope of making it a little easier for you to decide what you will do with your time over there after June 10. So I’m going to do it, country by country, like this:

Belgium

Bruges, which is only fourteen miles from Ostend, is one of the most picturesque cities of Europe. Its name means “bridges”—of which it has al-



A street scene in the ancient city of Toledo which is only a short distance from magnificent, modern Madrid.



At right—The palace of the Bishops of Wells, England, has still its moat and drawbridge.

most as many as Venice, and for the same reason: it is a network of canals on which you may, if you like, travel by small boat to see the many charming sights. The houses of Bruges, with their rich red roofs and quaint architecture; the stately white swans on the canals which mirror such lovely reflections; the superb old town gates; the picturesque streets; the lace-makers by their cottage doors; the windmills slowly turning their great arms; the famous "belfry of Bruges" of which Longfellow wrote; these are only a very few of the attractions of Bruges.

It is one of the most "picture-book-y," "different-from-home" places any one could well imagine—and only a few minutes from Ostend. The camera-carriers in particular must not miss it. And my! how quickly the films will unroll!

More than 600 years ago Bruges was a great trading-place, especially for wool, and had about 200,000 inhabitants. Now she has about one-quarter that many, because she is no longer a great port. What used to be her eminence in commerce is now at Antwerp.

The harbor and docks at Antwerp

are magnificent; and I think you will be impressed with the use of the miles of dock-sheds as fine terraces with promenades and cafés. Antwerp's "Zoo" is almost as famous as Antwerp's Cathedral. There is a fine Botanical Garden and a park with magnificent old trees, and a great art museum. Printers, in particular, should visit Antwerp to see the Musée Plantin which not only contains many things of the greatest interest in the history of printing and binding, but also shows us the house and collections of a very wealthy and distinguished printer. Rotarians interested in ship-building should see the Cockerill shipyards near Antwerp—just as those who are interested in steel and machinery should visit Cockerill's main place at Seraing (near Liège) where the first locomotives on the Continent were made, and the first Bessemer steel.

And Antwerp as a shopping-place, is going to be tremendously popular with the ladies. Wonderful for linens, and laces, and gloves, and silver, and ship models, and tapestry, and etchings, and furniture.

Then, there's gay, beautiful Brussels, with its miles of tree-lined boulevards, its fascinating shops and cafés and restaurants, its superb Grande Place, one of the finest Squares in the world, its Law Courts, covering 2½ acres.

You may want to visit the cell of Edith Cavell (now a memorial museum) and go out to the Rifle Range, east of town, where the courageous woman faced the firing squad. Or you may prefer a trip to the battlefield of Waterloo, 9½ miles south of Brussels. Or a drive in the lovely forest of Soignes, with its grand old beeches.

There's much to see in Brussels be-

sides what I mention, and there's much, oh, ever so much to see in the magnificent little country of Belgium beyond these three places. But I must not try to tell about it all.

Now, one thing that I find, in talking to prospective travellers abroad, is a great help to them in deciding what they may wish to do, is to give them an idea how much travel there is between places. Published itineraries never do this; and people who have not been in Europe are not easily able to imagine whether a trip that looks attractive on paper may or may not be

too strenuous for them. So I shall tell you a little about distances, as well as about places. It is only 80 miles from Ostend to Brussels. If you were going up to Holland, you would probably go to Brussels from Bruges, and then up to Antwerp and on to Holland thus. It is only an hour's ride from Brussels to Antwerp.

Holland

Almost everybody wants to see Holland! Its canals and dikes and windmills; its great fields of gorgeous flowers; its quaintly costumed people; its marvelous picture galleries and its miles upon miles of town and country that look like miles upon miles of pictures escaped from their frames.

Everything in Holland is very close to everything else—as we measure distances. From Antwerp to Amsterdam takes 4½ hours on a good train. But from Antwerp to Rotterdam is only 3 hours; from Rotterdam to the Hague 23 minutes; from the Hague to Amsterdam less than an hour; and so on.

Germany

Now, should you be going to Germany, from Brussels, instead of to Holland, you would go to Cologne, which is 140 miles and takes about 5 hours.

At Cologne you probably won't care to do much but visit the very celebrated Cathedral, see the ancient Rathaus (or State House), drive on the boulevards where the town walls used to be (that's what boulevard means, you know — bulwarks — because in Europe most of these broad, shady streets, are laid out on the wide spaces that were left when the moats were filled in and the walls were taken down), and buy some "Cologne."

Then you'll doubtless want to make the famous Rhine trip, by steamer. Going from Cologne you're going upstream, and make much slower progress than going the other way. It takes from 12 to 15 hours to sail (or steam, rather!) up the Rhine from Cologne to Mainz. Some of the tours do it that way. But more manage to come down-stream. And, instead of



Venice is not all waterways. She has many picturesque old streets like this one, with their houses exquisite in coloring, and a wealth of flowering vines. At left—Thorwaldsen's touching memorial to the faithful-unto-death Swiss Guard which died in defense of Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette and their family.



"putting you up" at Mainz (or Mayence) they usually take you to Wiesbaden, on the other bank, which has been a celebrated watering-place for many centuries, and which has dozens of fine hotels and lots of gaiety.

From Wiesbaden, you may go to beautiful Frankfurt in an hour. And to go on to Heidelberg, with its famed and most picturesque castle, one has only to travel about 2 hours more.

Some of the tours go from Heidel-

berg to Switzerland; in fact, many do. It is a journey of about 6 or 7 hours from Heidelberg to Lucerne.

One journey goes from Heidelberg to Berlin, which is a long "haul" of about 12 hours; and then to Dresden, which is 3¼ hours; and then to Munich, which is 12 hours; and from Munich to Lucerne, which is about 10 hours' travelling.

You see, there's a big difference in the distances, between Holland and Belgium, and Germany!

Only one tour, I think, has lovely old Nuremberg in it—one of the most picturesque towns in Europe.

Dresden is a beautiful city, as you know, and delightful to visit. The "Sistine Madonna" is there.

And Berlin is magnificent. No other word describes it. Munich has not only a great deal to offer in itself, but a

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THESE Rotary songsters are grooming themselves for the Ostend Convention. Left to right: Harry Stanley, Harrison Albright, Clifford Hunt, and Merle Bennett.

The Wichita Quartet

By Elmer T. Peterson

THOSE who attend the International Rotary convention at Ostend will hear one of the most unique organizations in the history of Rotary. It is a male quartet from the Wichita, Kansas, Rotary Club, composed of business men.

This appearance will be its thirteenth at international conventions, the first being at Buffalo, in 1913. It has missed only two in the elapsed period. One of its most interesting appearances was at the Edinburgh convention in 1921.

The particularly interesting thing about its Ostend appearance will be the fact that it will sing in twelve different languages.

Music is the universal language, but the male quartet music will be universalized more emphatically this time, and the message will convey the typical atmosphere of the American civic club.

The male quartet is distinctively an American institution. It is just as American as apple pie, chewing-gum, or the rodeo. In some European countries the male glee clubs hold forth, but it is in the United States that the four-part song for male voices, with only one voice for each part, bursts forth into its fullest flower.

No one can possibly understand the United States unless he has heard "Honey," or "Found a Horse-Shoe," or the lovely creations of Parks, the Quar-

tet King, sung by a male quartet, with or without barber-shop chords.

And when the quartet graduates from its barber-shop proclivities and takes up the classics, there is joy for everybody. And this Wichita organization, though it is composed of non-professional musicians each of whom holds an important executive position in a practical business organization, is able to produce an exceptionally high type of music. Long practice has brought an easy stage presence and that elusive quality of "getting it over the footlights" which is craved by the professional.

Notable among its songs in English will be "By the Waters of Minnetonka," known everywhere in the United States. The composer of this song is a Wichita man, Thurlow Lieurance, dean of the college of fine arts of the Wichita Municipal University. He has written a special arrangement of his song for the Wichita male quartet and this will be sung for the first time by them at the convention. Although sung in English, the theme is purely Indian. It is the love-song of an American Indian, with all the poignant sweetness that lurks in the croonings of the primitive plains. Mr. Lieurance is an authority on Indian musical themes and has spent many years living with the tribes, taking phonographic records by the score to use as a basis for his com-

positions. The quartet will also sing his beautiful song, "Friendship," whose theme is suitable to a Rotary gathering. The repertoire of the organization includes more than fifty selections, ranging all the way from the familiar "pep" songs like "How-de-do, Rotarians" to the Rigoletto Quartet and many of the recently published popular songs, with here and there an original composition.

One of the new selections that the quartet has learned is the new Vienna song for International Rotary, the score for which was composed by Franz Lehar, celebrated for his "Merry Widow" opera. This selection, although the contrapuntal arrangement makes piano or orchestral accompaniment desirable, contains some very striking climaxes involving minors and majestic chords.

The organization has memorized songs in twelve languages, and more may be added by the time the convention is held. The languages thus far included are: Dutch, French, Czech, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, Welsh, and English. Although the members do not expect to enunciate with perfect accent, they have attained a surprising fluency.

As soon as this unique project was made known among the clubs of Rotary

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Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

Samuel J. Holloway—a veteran who avoided the beaten path

By Charles St. John

HOW many men occupying government posts would care to celebrate their retirement by entering a two-mile walking race with the idea of repeating a victory won in 1891? That is precisely what "Sammy" Holloway, now in his sixtieth year, is planning—and his friends think him likely to win. For he has long been able to walk most of his fellow-townsmen of Bromley, Kent, England, clean off their feet.

The race will be on the program for the Civil Service Sports so "Sammy" will dash back from the Rotary convention at Ostend in order to show the youngsters how it's done. As he steps off the laps, people from Bromley will readily recognize their postmaster—others will identify him as a musician; still others as a chess-player, a Rotary club president, an elder of the Presbyterian church—and—"a sample of what raw fruits will do for you."

Rotarian Holloway is all of these—and a few more. Just what additional rôles he will undertake in the twenty years he looks forward to, nobody knows, but interesting developments are expected. Suppose we take his activities separately—and for present purposes it were better to take his Rotary career first.

He was the second man to sign the charter roll of this English Rotary club in 1923, and served as secretary till 1925-6 when he became vice-president. In 1926-7 he was president; and started a new term as secretary in March of this year. He has been 100 per cent in attendance from the beginning, and has been the guest of 44 clubs beside his own. Rotarians of Holland, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland have heard him speak.

Not bad for one Rotarian! Now for the government official: He joined the service as a boy and rose to junior clerk. After experience in the Savings Bank Department, the Investigation Branch, and the Staff Branch his health made a change advisable. Declining one post he became Postmaster at Aylesbury in 1902; was promoted to Dartford in 1910; and came to Bromley in 1915. He is again president of his service Association and has held many important posts in that and similar

groups which he helped to organize.

In these connections his skill as a musician as well as an organizer made it possible for him to promote concerts through which \$30,000 was raised for the Post Office Relief Fund and other such work. Of course knowledge of music and oratory is equally useful in church affairs and in "Toc H" of which he is a keen member.

Next—the chess player. Rotarian Holloway is honorary treasurer of his county chess association, has conducted many chess congresses, and represented the British Chess Association at Buda-Pesth where there was a meeting of that International Chess Federation which he helped to form at Paris and Zurich. But he need not go abroad for competition, his wife was a national lady champion in 1919, and in 1925 took first prize at an international Ladies' Tournament held in Merano (Tyrol). Whether or not their two daughters are equally expert at the ancient game is not stated. But one is an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music and a fine pianiste; the other is a doctor on the school medical staff of the London County Council and has a London practice.

LASTLY—that raw fruit. As you may have gathered Rotarian Holloway did not always enjoy such vigorous health, and of course there is always someone to crack a joke while he cracks nuts. But his friends will tell you that he is no food crank. Since he has thrived on this diet for seven years it may be worth while to listen to his testimony. Like many others in sedentary occupations he suffered for nearly fifty years. Indigestion, catarrh, rheumatism, neurasthenia, and various kindred ills were all too well known. Finally he decided that he was eating too much and too

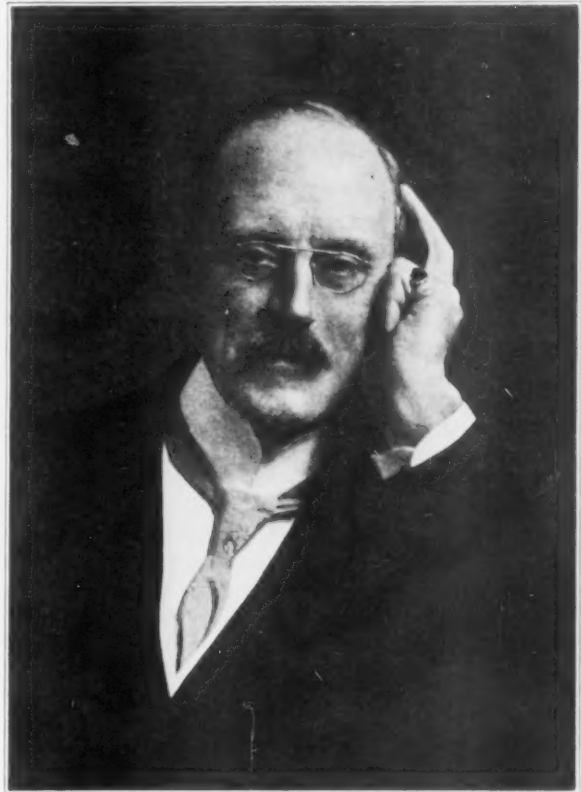


Photo: Reginald Haines, London.

Before Rotarian Samuel J. Holloway retires as postmaster of Bromley, Kent, he wants to win another two-mile walking race. Sixty years of age? What of it? He feels certain of twenty more—and is eager to begin a "great experiment," showing the real use of money as he and his partner see it.

fast; so by experiment he worked out a diet which he follows save when at hotels or other places where it might prove inconvenient. Here is the menu:

Breakfast—China tea and toasted white bread, with butter and occasionally marmalade. Lunch or dinner—About ten or twelve nuts, say five brazils and the balance walnuts or barcelonas; follow with three or four ounces of dates, an apple, some figs, grapes, almonds, raisins or bananas. Finish with two or three ounces of cheese and some more toast.

Tea—crusty, stale bread or toast. Perhaps a piece of Dundee cake but no pastry.

Supper—A basin of bread and milk or a plate of porridge taken around 10 p. m. A cup of coffee if tempted. He finds it does not seem long before his clock sounds reveille now, and the occasional indulgence does not hurt.

Sometimes he has a kipper or a poached egg on toast, and he does smoke though he avoids alcohol. He claims that three months after starting this diet he lost all his aches and pains—and that was well worth the self-den-

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Ambassadors-at-Large

SOMETIMES we hear it said that each Rotarian is "an ambassador to his trade association." This is a rather magniloquent way of saying that Rotary expects each member to carry to his trade whatever good he receives in the weekly club meetings. Similarly each Rotarian may be called the unofficial delegate from his own country to the other thirty-seven Rotary nations.

These diplomats have neither the uniform nor the prestige of their country's official representatives, and are largely self-elected. But certainly they have an opportunity—and in some ways more than an opportunity—to express the best traditions of their respective nations just as the regularly commissioned diplomats who gather at courts.

Large-scale exchange of shirt-sleeve diplomacy is one of the most interesting aspects of our times. The seven boat-loads of Rotarians going to Ostend from the United States and Canada; and the descent upon Ostend by thousands of Rotarians from other countries; the host of U. S. Legionnaires going to Paris; the crowd of Knights Templar also going east; the vivacious bands of collegians travelling in the "tourist third"; such groups attract particular attention because of an often common identity among their membership. True, the private individual who slips unobtrusively about another land need not lack opportunity to make friends for his own country; but the other large groups have the additional advantage of special interest on the part of those nations they visit—and incidentally the additional responsibility implied.

Rotary—with something like a fifth of its clubs outside the land of its origin—is definitely committed to international amity. Each Rotarian is an ex-officio delegate to thirty-seven nations, and can carry on either through a world tour or through chance encounters with fellow-members from other lands. The Ostend convention will afford greater scope for this sort of thing than any previous meeting. May we make the most of it.

Prophecies and Prototypes

PROPHESYING the past is a fond pastime. Nothing is more futile than attempting to explain what a man—dead a thousand years or more—would have done in certain situations. History often gives us a warped picture of the man and conditions as they were. Enthusiastic speakers—seeking for magnificent comparisons often nominate certain distinguished individuals for a mythical Rotary Club of the Ages. "He was the first great Rotarian," is the phrase most often used.

We do not criticise the splendid, well-intentioned

spirit of such references. The principles enunciated by the great men of the ages and the principles of Rotary are often synonymous, and this fact is frequently stressed by Rotary speakers, not only without offense to good taste, but effectively and directly to the point as a convincing illustration.

But the other kind of references generally cause Rotarians to assume a rosier hue around the ears and the guests to glance politely at the ceiling. In cold print the nudity and audacity of such phrases is sufficiently shocking to cause one to want to burn the hitherto inoffensive publication.

Nearly all of the great, from Michelangelo to Shakespeare, from Leonardo Vinci to Abraham Lincoln, and from Moses to George Washington have at some time or other been nominated for this "If" Rotary club by some well-meaning fellow who is trying to twist out a lesson for the present by a distortion of the past. A few have not hesitated to nominate the Deity. On this practice comment is superfluous.

We move the nominations be closed.

Spring Cleaning

THE day of upheaval is at hand in the northern hemisphere! From all quarters of the land comes the echo of carpet-beaters, and the acrid smell of bonfires. Coaxed or bullied by their women the mere males have reluctantly or eagerly advanced on the attics and dug into the basements. Long-forgotten items have been rediscovered, and then evaluated in terms of today. The junk man's horse has grown even leaner under the strain of overwork and his owner is hoarse with bargaining. The old order passes.

Perhaps it is because the men are too tired after their annual effort—or perhaps it is because we lack the feminine sense of domestic duty. But can we candidly say that there is a business—or even a solitary desk—in which such an overhauling would not yield a choice collection of furnace fodder? Can we—dare we—admit that our mental equipment is equally cluttered? That there is not one of us who does not limit the range of thought by the consideration we show to outworn notions, stale prejudices, and senseless boasts?

Let us pray that no sanitary corps will carry its campaign to these fields. Let us hope that no one will find us out, less under too-critical scrutiny we are forced to become immaculate and terribly uncomfortable. Let us trust that the intellectual housewives, male and female, will not be too insistent but like our own wives they will make allowances for our weakness. Otherwise we shall be forced to experience what so often we force on others—reform without reason and justice without mercy.



Attendance Figures

By FRANK H. LAMB

In His Book—"Rotary, a Business Man's Interpretation"

MUCH has been written regarding attendance in Rotary. The very nature of the club presupposes good attendance, since the man who does not attend any of the meetings has not only lost just that much of the fellowship, education, and inspiration that comes from the program but has failed to contribute not only his supporting presence, but also his possibility of service for the time.

It is probable that the attendance at meetings of organizations such as chambers of commerce, churches, social clubs, etc., does not average more than five per cent to ten per cent of the entire membership. Previous to the initiation of the International attendance contest in Rotary a thirty per cent attendance was usual. Since the beginning of the contest in 1919, the attendance record of all clubs in the United States and Canada has been:

YEARS	NO. OF CLUBS REPORTING END OF YEAR	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE PRESENT
1918-1919	516	45.97
1919-1920	758	63.02
1920-1921	975	71.92
1921-1922	1,216	76.50
1922-1923	1,494	80.86
1923-1924	1,576	81.79
1924-1925 (10 mos.)	1,705	83.30

The figures vividly portray the effect of publicity and the awakening of a spirit of emulation between clubs and districts.

The Toledo Attendance Resolutions

By CHARLES HARTMANN

Governor of the Twenty-first District

TO complete the story, here is what happened at Toledo with regard to the proposed resolution to do away with the Attendance Contest, etc., which was published in the March issue of THE ROTARIAN.

At the regular meeting of the Rotary club on Monday, February 28th, there was a discussion pro and con of the proposed amendment to set aside the provision that a Rotarian's membership automatically terminates after

"TALKING it over" across the conference table has solved many individual and group problems, corrected many thoughtless practices. This department of your magazine is intended to do the same things. It will succeed to the extent that both club officials and individual members enter into frank discussion. Contributions to these columns will be welcomed.—The Editors.

four (4) unexcused absences; also to relieve the club secretary from making a monthly report of the attendance of the members of his club to the District Governor; and lastly a Convention Resolution to discontinue the so-called International Attendance Contest.

A vote was first taken on the first proposal, with a result that 79 voted in favor of the amendment, and 86 voted against it. Quite a number of the members did not vote at all.

It was then agreed to send the proposal along to the District Conference, for consideration there.

A vote was then taken upon the second proposed amendment, to relieve the secretary from reporting the club attendance each month to the District Governor. Only 13 members voted in favor of this amendment, and the result was that the proposal was defeated.

In view of the action of the membership on the two proposed amendments, no vote was taken upon the resolution to discontinue the Attendance Contest.

Abolish School-Day Stuff?

By A FAITHFUL ATTENDER

Rotary Club of Philadelphia

ALLOW me to express a few thoughts regarding the proposal of the Toledo Rotary Club to put up to the Ostend Convention a resolution which may radically change the attendance rules. Of course, the Toledo Club is probably aiming its criticism at those

who carry the attendance rule to extremes, which some Rotarians undoubtedly do. There are those who consider attendance as an end rather than as a means to an end.

But, attendance is important—very important. Let me say that had it not been for the strict enforcement of the attendance requirement, I would not today be the Rotarian which I hope I am. It is fundamental. The attendance rule, when I was first elected to Rotary, made me attend, yes, compelled me to attend. I would shrink at the thought of going to a meeting where there were mostly new faces; it would have been far easier to stay away, but, the obligation of attendance forced itself on me. Yes, I must attend.

And now, what has happened? Attendance has become natural. I have made many friends. I want to attend, and this keen desire would not have been possible without the attendance rule, for I am naturally of a timid nature. And if perchance my business keeps me away too often, at once there bobs up before me my obligation to attend, and again the rule works effectively—a good thing for me, and a good thing for the club, for after all, who wants to belong to a club where a mere handful of men turn out. Even men of affairs need rules to help them hew close to the line.

It would indeed be an unfortunate thing to minimize the importance of regular attendance in Rotary. The obligation to attend has, as a general rule, been a mighty good thing for this movement.

Let's keep it, in a sensible way, of course.

Waste

By C. D. GARRETSON

Chairman of the International Committee on Business Methods

WHEN we think of waste in business, our mind instinctively turns to loss of material things or loss of time due to unnecessary effort on the part of workmen. We pay efficiency men good money to help us to eliminate these waste motions in our factories, but I wonder how many of us employers would have the backbone to allow an efficiency man, if there was one, to hold the stop-watch on us, and tell us

how much time, effort, and money we waste by doing ourselves, and countenancing in our employees, those unfair, unethical things we all do in business. Every unfair thing we do in business is a direct financial drain on business, which increases our expense, and, taken as a whole, increases the cost of living.

Many of these things we do thoughtlessly; many of them we do without tracing our actions to their logical conclusions; many of them, through long association, we do not regard as unfair, yet for whatever reason we do them, they collect their cost, take their toll, and are waste.

I have never met a business man who did not want to eliminate waste in his business; yet when I talk to them about the foregoing things as waste, many of them agree but seem to think that these forms of waste cannot be eliminated as long as men are men. We must remember, however, that our present business practices are the accumulation of thousands of years of business, and that it will take at least as long to right our wrong practices as it took to bring them into universal use.

However, this does not excuse us from making a start. Many business men have already started to remedy, in their businesses, many of these unfair things, realizing that it is for their own immediate benefit, and realizing that we of this generation are creating a heritage to leave to our sons of the next generation. We desire to leave our sons a better heritage than we received.

Then, again, many business men say that they are not able to eliminate the unfair things in business because of their competitors. Are we all followers and not leaders, or do we only have leaders in the unfair things? No, the truth of the matter is, that we must first eliminate that largest of all waste in business—*fear*. Many of us face death without a tremor, yet are afraid to lose an order, and because we are afraid to lose the order we do some unfair thing to keep the other fellow from getting it, or do it before the other fellow does. This starts the whole process over again, precipitates a fight, and fighting is absolute waste. Fighting in business destroys business; it demoralizes and unsettles business. Why do we persist in doing it?

But I think I hear someone say, "I don't do these things in my business." If you do not, you are the perfect man and your business is the perfect business. I have only heard of one perfect man and never of a perfect business. Look at your business again.

It is just to get business men to think about the unfair things of their businesses in terms of waste that the Business Methods Committee of Rotary

International asks each club to put before its members four programs this year. Therefore, do not hinder, but help, the Committee of your club. You may get an idea which will be very valuable to you, or you may give someone else an idea which will help him. You benefit either way. Won't you think this over?

Rotary Breaks a Plate-Glass Window

By CARL H. CLAUDY

THERE were three of them, taking a Prospective Member out to lunch, for the purpose of notifying him of the signal honor which had come to him, in being selected as a member of the club.

"You know, I think it's mighty nice of you chaps," the Prospective Member stated, after the luncheon was finished and cigars were comfortably alight. "And of course I appreciate the honor and all that. But I can't afford to be a Rotarian."

"Can't afford it! Why, man, what it costs a year is less than you spend in a day. Where do you get that 'can't afford it' stuff?" The Merchant spoke to his friend frankly.

"Think we are a lot of millionaires?" asked the Banker.

The Editor said nothing.

"I didn't mean that I can't afford it in a financial sense," explained the Prospective Member. "I suppose I have cash enough to join all the clubs I want to. But I can't afford it in other ways. I like this lot of fellows immensely. I know you all pretty well. And I suppose I know most of the members of your club. But there are some of them I don't think so much of, and so I feel I can't afford the time to develop further acquaintance with them."

"Mean we are not good enough for your lordship?" inquired the Merchant sarcastically. "Where do you get that stuff?"

"No, I didn't mean that either, Tom! Don't go off half-cocked! If you want it put more plainly, there are half a dozen fellows in your club I don't like! I don't want to belong to a club with them!"

"Care to particularize?" The Banker puffed thoughtfully at his cigar.

"Not by name, I don't," answered the Prospective Member. "There is one fellow in your circle I had a business deal with a few years ago. I can't say he wasn't honest, but it seemed to me his actions were questionable. You have another member I have met socially, some time ago, whose manners seem to me to leave something to be desired. One of your members once held some notes of mine, when I was struggling, and every dollar counted.

He demanded his pound of flesh, and got it. I can't say I am particularly anxious to associate with him. There is another man on your list I once represented in a law suit. I won for him, but I have always been more or less ashamed of it. I think he was wrong. I don't like to be where he is. I know about Rotary, and I don't in the least question that all these men are good men now, and that they belong where they are, as leaders of their respective professions and businesses. But that doesn't make it mandatory for me to associate with them if I don't want to."

"Guess that's all there is to that, then," stated the Merchant, much disappointed. "Of course we don't want you with us if you wouldn't be happy there."

"Too darn bad!" commented the Banker. "Isn't it, you?" He turned to the Editor.

The Editor laid down his cigar and turned to the Prospective Member.

"Now that that is all settled, I want to tell you a story I just heard. It's about an aquarium."

"Nothing to do with a poor fish, has it?" inquired the Merchant, glancing at the Prospective Member.

"Shut up and let him talk!" ordered the Banker.

"In this aquarium is a tank containing a huge black bass, and a lot of little minnows," went on the Editor. "I am enough of a fisherman to know that the lion who lies down with the lamb is no exhibit at all compared with a black bass which will not eat minnows. Naturally I was somewhat surprised. So I asked the keeper of the aquarium, who is a friend of mine, 'how come?'"

"Oh, he answered me, 'It's easy when you know how. All you have to do is teach the black bass that he can't eat the minnows and he doesn't eat them.'"

"Simple as a quadratic equation in Sanskrit," I assured my friend. "Understand it all, now. You just take the black bass off to luncheon or something and give him a ten-lesson course in the proper behavior of black bass in the presence of minnows and he obeys and doesn't eat them!"

"The aquarium chap laughed at me. 'It's not quite like that,' he explained, 'although I do give him lessons. Come here and I'll show you.'"

"He led me to another tank, and showed me a plate-glass barrier dividing the tank in half. On one side of it was a black bass. On the other side of the plate-glass window were a lot of minnows."

"This is the scheme," the keeper of the aquarium told me. "Put the black bass on one side, the minnows on the other, and leave them alone. The black

(Continued on page 50)

International Cooperation

An Urgent Problem in the Shipping Industry

By Dirk Hudig

Managing Director of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company
and the Royal Netherlands West India Mail

YOU will ask me why this subject should be of interest for Rotarians.

The need of international understanding and cooperation, the subject which Rotarians have so very much at heart, occupies in few industries such a prominent place as it does in the shipping industry.

It is important therefore that Rotarians should cast a specially friendly eye on all ships, trading steamers as well as liners, remembering that they are powerful agents towards international relationships and reactions.

The ships of maritime nations remain again and again in foreign countries, and all actions in a shipowners' business are connected, more or less, with the *national laws* and regulations of the country in which a ship will stay on the voyage that it undertakes. It is therefore necessary that a uniform ruling in regard to the most important subjects exists and this object therefore touches a matter which should have our whole-hearted attention.

The subject can be divided into three parts:

- (1) International cooperation in matters of labor; (labor disputes).
- (2) International cooperation in purely commercial matters.
- (3) International cooperation in respect to subjects which neither touch the field of labor nor purely commercial matters.

I shall occupy myself chiefly with the third part of the subject; but a few observations in regard to the first and second will be useful and necessary, if one desires to follow the whole subject closely.

- (1) *International cooperation in matters of labor.*

This already exists among nations. The provisions of the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Versailles created the International Labor Office that sits at Geneva. This International Labor Office has a two-fold object:

- (a) The collection and working up of details in the field of *social legislation*;
- (b) The preparation and working up of details of the conferences to be convoked yearly for the development of international legislation of labor.

THOUSANDS of those Rotarians who journey to Ostend will gain a new conception of the importance of the shipping industry. Rotary, as an international organization, can help to create world opinions concerning an industry whose nature renders it specially liable to various international rulings, and without which international cooperation of any kind would be very difficult.

The dominating thought, which gave birth to the League of Nations, is also at the root of this thirteenth article of the Treaty of Versailles, which called into existence the "Bureau International du Travail," i.e.—THE IDEA OF SOCIAL PEACE.

Subjects under international discussion with the International Labor Office relating to maritime matters are:

- (a) International codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement;
 - (b) General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen;
 - (c) Simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.
- (2) *International cooperation in purely commercial matters.*

I mean to refer to the existing united "conferences" or commercial cooperation between shipowners mutually, a subject of an extensive nature and a field in which shipowners move internationally in their own interest or in the interest of their companies.

Turning back to the subject, which I would like to talk about more particularly, viz.:

- (3) *International cooperation in respect of subjects which do not fall under 1 and 2:*

In the period before the world war the governments did exceedingly little in the interest of international cooperation; the shipowners, likewise, did exceedingly little. As an exception there might be mentioned an international arrangement which was made in regard to general average, the well-

known "York-Antwerp rules" and a few others.

In 1905, the first impulse was given to international cooperation by the establishment of the Baltic and White Sea Conference.

This was formed with the object of bringing together British, Dutch, and principally Scandinavian shipowners "for the protection of owners' interests in the Baltic and White Sea."

There was thus before the war, with the exception of the work done by the Baltic and White Sea Conference, little question of a general international exchange of thoughts. It may be said to the honor of the British Chamber of Shipping that in 1920 this institution took the initiative for the convocation of an International Shipping Conference. This was held in London in 1921, followed by a second conference, which assembled in London in 1924 in the historic "Leather Sellers' Hall," attended by representatives of fourteen maritime countries, including representatives of the United States of America.

There was a well-prepared and seriously thought out program, with the object of discussing *international cooperation*, i.e., to endeavor to come, if possible, to international uniform arrangements in regard to the following subjects:

- (1) Documentary work (wording of documents);
- (2) Carriage of deck cargoes;
- (3) Safety at sea; load line; life-saving apparatus; unsinkable ship.
- (4) Taxation of foreign shipping;
- (5) Limitation of shipowners' liability and maritime liens;
- (6) Hague rules,

This was followed in 1924 by the following new subjects:

- (7) Uniform tonnage measurement;
- (8) Flag discrimination;
- (9) International sanitary convention (bills of health);
- (10) Compulsory passenger insurance;
- (11) Clean bills-of-lading and letters-indemnities;
- (12) General average;
- (13) Safety of life at sea;
- (14) Port facilities.

These are some of the subjects which wait for "international cooperation." I

shall only deal with a few of the most important of them.

(1) *Documentary Work (wording of documents).*

Not always sufficiently understood and neither fully appreciated is the work which has been performed in respect to this subject by the British Chamber of Commerce of Shipping, and by the Baltic and White Sea Conference.

While there was formerly little or no cooperation in regard to the use of the different chartering documents and shipowners were generally compelled to accept bad conditions from charterers, there is today more international uniformity in the use of charters. Both the Chamber of Shipping and the Baltic and White Sea Conference have drawn up documents, in most cases in conjunction with the official associations of the merchants and shippers, and for the present these charter parties may generally be considered as meeting the requirements of all parties. It was due to this that the International Shipping Conference in 1924 advocated a better international cooperation of shipowners for this work and accepted the following resolution:

It was agreed that an International Documentary Committee should be formed, with representatives from the shipping industry of the world, as and when sufficient binding powers were held by those countries.

It would lead me too far if I mentioned here all charters which are now recognized both by shipowners and charterers as belonging to the so-called "approved documents" but there is quite a number, certainly at least forty. The work which has still to be done in this connection is extensive, for not only is it the work of these Documentary Committees to promote the establishment of new charters for certain trades, but these committees have also to be careful that existing documents remain up-to-date and that reasonable complaints and objections connected with current documents, are, if possible, removed.

(2) *Carriage of Deck Cargoes.*

In regard to this subject, years ago the position was that every country had not only its own regulations for the transport of deck cargo, but moreover the regulations of the one country were not recognized in another. It is still fresh in my memory that on the one side non-British ships with a cargo of wood were not allowed to call at a British port if they did not comply with certain British regulations and that not so long ago it turned out that although in Holland there are excellent regulations in regard to the transport of deck cargoes, Finland, the country of export, does not recognize these regulations.

In order to meet all these differences the International Shipping Conference has appointed a committee for the purpose of making an arrangement acceptable to all countries. This committee consisting of interested parties of ten different countries, including also the United States, has at last made an arrangement which forms a basis for an international ruling and which has been provisionally approved by "Lloyd's Underwriters Association" and by Lloyds and was also approved by the Joint Maritime Commission, the advisory body of the International Labor Office.

So in regard to this subject the first step has been taken in the direction of international cooperation.

(3) *Safety at Sea, Load Line, Life-Saving Apparatus, Unsinkable Ship.*

All these subjects may be considered as falling under "Safety of Life at Sea." I have heard it stated that "the unsinkable ship is a myth, and a dangerous myth: "it induces false confidence," but what is in fact possible, and what can really inspire confidence are also international regulations compiled from practical knowledge. In connection with this subject, there is an international desire, to which expression was given in a motion of the International Shipping Conference in 1924:

- (a) That uniformity of regulations is of the highest importance in the interests of sea communications and transport;
- (b) That to this end it is desirable that the maritime governments in the opinion of this conference, depend largely upon the ability of members commending the policy of the conference in their various countries, and that, in the meantime, no national regulations should be made, except in strict accordance with the re-

ports and resolutions of the conference.

The importance of this subject is manifest.

In respect to these important matters, the beginning of international cooperation is perceptible. Although the problems which have to be solved are very difficult, however, with good-will on all sides they should not prove insurmountable.

(4) *Taxation of Foreign Shipping.*

In connection with the taxation of foreign shipping, we have another subject of international interest and we have to contend with opinion in the different countries, but the solution would seem to be less difficult if the various countries are prepared to accept the principle laid down in the following resolution:

- (a) That all members of the International Conference be invited to take the necessary steps to hasten the conclusion of a series of reciprocal arrangements for the mutual exemption of shipping profits from taxation which will embrace all the maritime countries represented on the conference;
- (b) That the Expert Committee of the League of Nations now studying the question of multiple taxation be invited to adopt unequivocally the principle of "residence" as that which should govern the taxation of shipping profits.

(5) *Uniform Tonnage Measurement.*

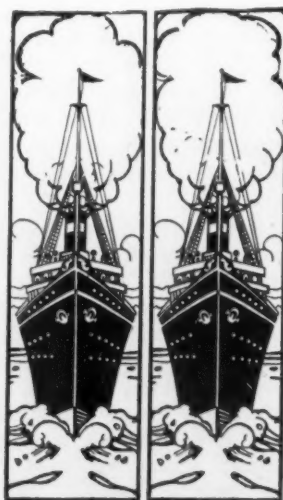
Here we come to a subject of general interest, but it is a subject, which in consequence of its technical difficulties is not easy to solve, when we bear in mind that there are seven or eight different systems of tonnage measurement. But also in regard to this question, we have set to work by instituting an International Committee which has "to consider and report whether international arrangements could be made for a certificate of measurement for tonnage," which committee performs its work on the basis of the resolution, reading as follows:

"That it is desirable that the cubic measurement of all spaces on ships should be ascertained on a form common to all authorities, and that all authorities should accept the measurements ascertained in any country without requiring measurement.

(6) *Flag Discrimination.*

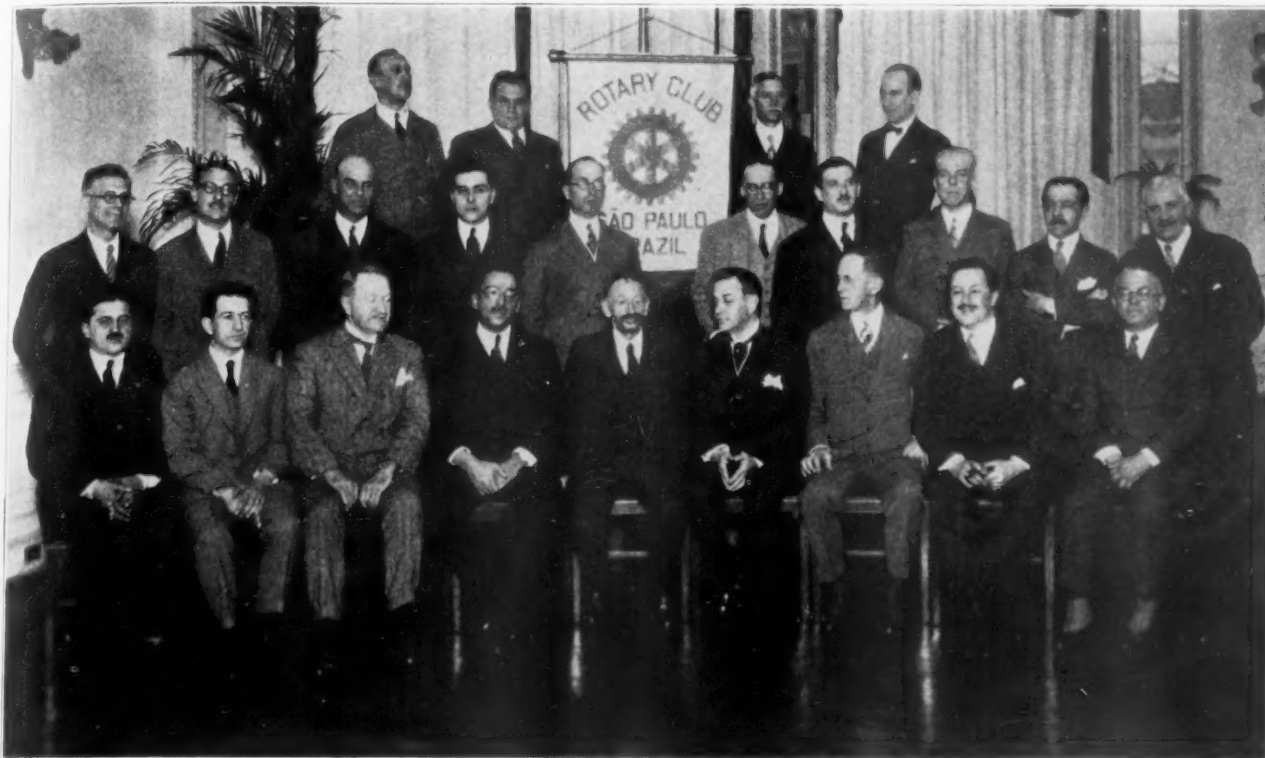
This is one of the important subjects which, of all international questions, deserves most attention. This is the principle of "equality of treat-

(Continued on page 49.)



ROTARY CLUB ACTIVITIES

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."—Midsummer Night's Dream.



This group picture was taken at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and shows Rotarians of that city grouped around Professor Mauduit, noted scientist of Nancy, France. He is seated directly below the flag, and to the right of him is Dr. Pires de Rio, mayor of Sao Paulo, who is interested in the club's plans for more city playgrounds. At the left end of the second row is I. H. Gallyon, club secretary.

Presents College With \$375,000 Hospital

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Members of London Rotary and of many other clubs are adding their quota of appreciation for the splendid gift of Rotarian Geoffrey Duveen, who provided the New Royal Ear Hospital (University College Hospital) which was recently opened by Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health. This aid to medical science cost more than \$375,000.

Get Consolidated High School

PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA. — Four times the Rotarians of Perkasia met with the Kiwanians of Sellersville—and each time the two communities came nearer the objective, a consolidated high school. At the last meeting of the two clubs the proposal was unanimously approved and a campaign

launched to increase the assessed valuation of Perkasia borough in order to increase its capacity to finance the school. Later the Perkasia Rotarians met with the local Chamber of Commerce and each Rotarian took out membership in the Chamber. The Perkasia Rotary club is only two years old.

Meeting Thrown Into Reverse Gear

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.—Something unexpected happened at a recent meeting of the local Rotary club. Members began to doubt their senses when after "a few closing words" an address, announcements, etc., came a meal that began with dessert and ended with soup! None the less everyone seems to have enjoyed this reverse order—except possibly those few who came with the idea of staying just long enough to get their attendance recorded!

Radio for Sanitarium

DAYTON, OHIO.—Seventy-five headphones, two radio sets, two loud speakers and all accessories were presented to the Stilwater Sanitarium (for those afflicted with tuberculosis) by the Dayton Rotarians. Reports indicate that time is slipping away more quickly for the patients.

Ask National Census of Cripples

ELYRIA, OHIO.—The International Society for Crippled Children—an organization in which many Rotarians are interested—has been communicating with the Federal Census Bureau concerning the possibility of the Federal Census including crippled children. The subject was brought up several times during the recent convention of the So-



Above—The banquet held by Rotarians of Naples, Italy, in honor of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Aosta, who has accepted membership in the club. At right—the royal duke, Prince Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia, who distinguished himself in the command of an Italian army, which post he was awarded at the beginning of the World War.



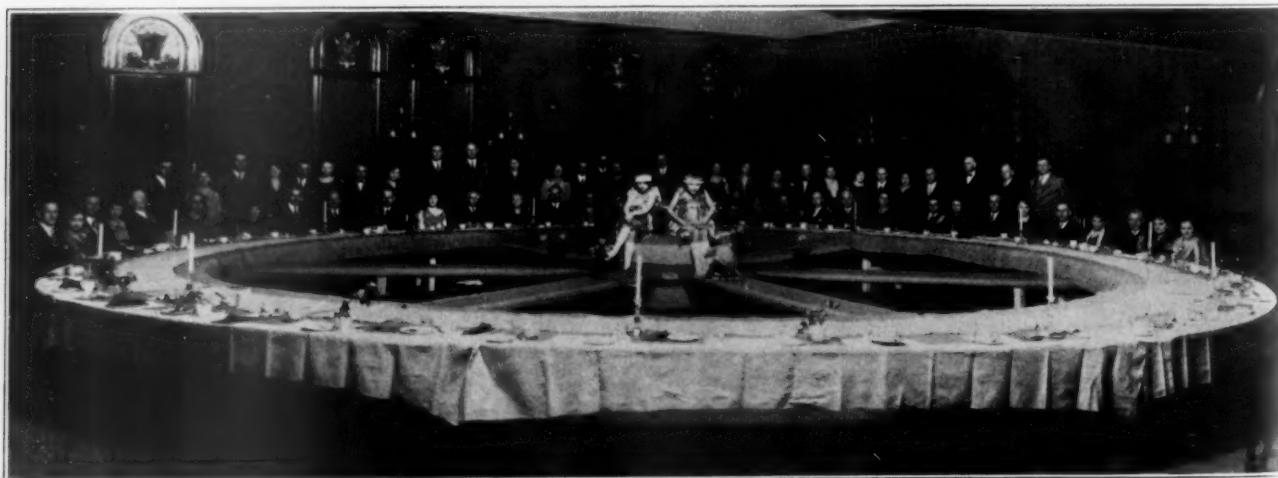
ciety and a resolution was passed recommending that a committee of three, made up of an orthopaedic surgeon, an educator and a layman, should be sent to Washington to interview the Director of the Bureau and request that the national census for 1930 include cripples. "National programs" was the general theme of many of the convention addresses.

Flag Parade Is Anniversary Feature

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.—One of the most impressive features in the pageants given at annual conventions of Rotary International is the parad-

ing of the flags of the nations represented by Rotary clubs. Perhaps some remembrance of those parades resulted in the suggestion that local clubs might use this feature as part of their celebration of Rotary's anniversary in February. Among the latest clubs to try the plan is that of New Britain, where children bearing the flags and appropriately costumed were admitted one by one while various members read brief accounts of Rotary progress in the various lands. With "Uncle Sam" for usher, and Rotarian daughters in the

group of color-bearers who marched forward and placed their flags in the circular stand; the parade was smartly carried through. Later there was music and dancing. (Continued on page 52.)



Here you see the emblematic table arrangement used at the seventh anniversary meeting of the Rotary Club of Aurora, Nebraska. Yellow crepe paper was notched to form the cogs of the wheel, and blue paper for the base and rim. The spokes and hub were also done in yellow. Soon after the members and their ladies were seated President C. C. Frazier rang the bell and the two fairies danced round the rim of the wheel, distributing roses to the Rotary Anns they passed.



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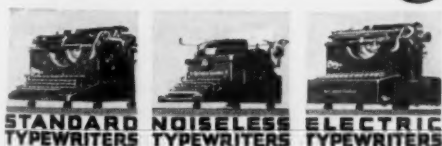
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Waukesha Followed This Modern Hotel Financing Plan!

Waukesha, Wis., home of White Rock table waters, needed additional, more modern, hotel facilities. Like most other progressive communities they placed their problem before the Hockenbury organization, and, following a survey (at Hockenbury's expense), the hotel needs were definitely determined and a financing program undertaken.

\$175,000 was needed. \$182,800 was sold in one week's time!

You city's hotel needs can likewise be filled, if the Hockenbury plan is followed!

THE FINANCIALIST, a journal of community hotel finance, will be sent to those whose names are on our complimentary Rotarian list "R-4." Just ask us, that's all.

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A Rotary Welcome in Spain

By Albert Stevens Crockett

SINCLAIR LEWIS and others of this kind, who by statement or by implication have sought to hold the Rotary idea up to ridicule, would have had an interesting object lesson had they been with a party of American travelers who landed from a train one early morning at Santander, Spain. Almost any American who is not a Rotarian, and perhaps even many a Rotarian, would have gasped to find in a country which is really unknown generally to American tourists, how the Rotary idea works out. I was one who really experienced a thrill of astonishment.

If memory serves me correctly, I wrote one of the first, if not actually the first, newspaper stories printed about the Rotary Club in New York. It had then just been formed, and met at the Imperial Hotel. Copeland Townsend, then manager of the latter, who was one of the first members of the local body, told me about it. But to find the idea working successfully in Spain, a country which, despite the territory which a special correspondent of the old *New York Herald* in Europe must have covered in the course of many years of assignments, I had never visited (most Americans stop at the Pyrenees when traveling southeast in Europe, halted either by hesitation about facing the unknown, or by more or less subtle propaganda against Spanish food, Spanish beds and hotels and means of traveling). However, it gave me something to think about, and made me decide to say something about it the first chance after getting back home.

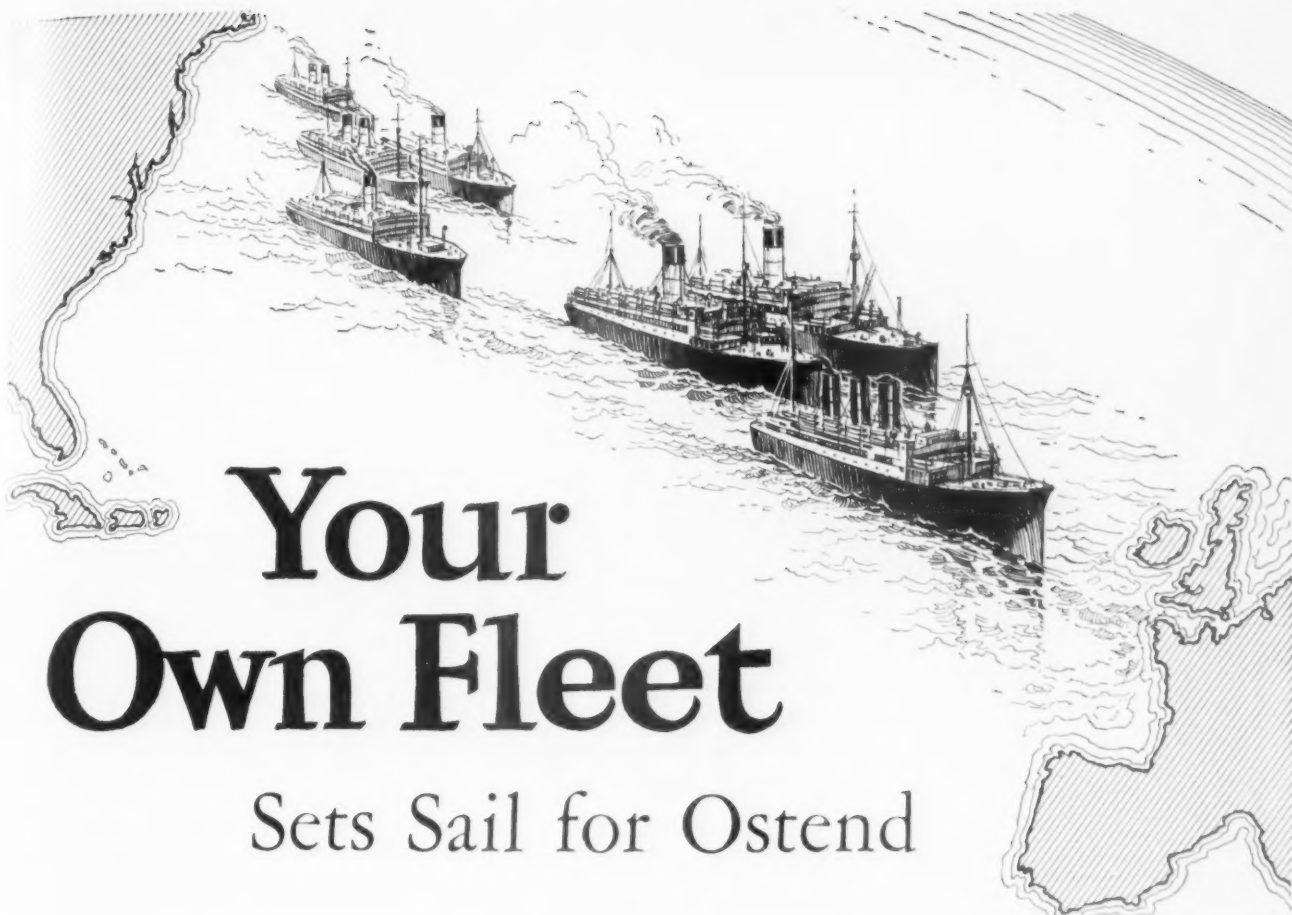
There were about thirty-five of us—just an average lot of travelers, nobody of any particular note among us. We had landed in Spain about a week before from the "Manuel Arnús," at a port new for a passenger steamship sailing from New York. Pasjes, however, may be recalled to the student of American history as the port from which the Marquis de Lafayette, unable to take ship from his own country, boarded a vessel bound for this country, to offer his sword to Washington and the Continental Army. Never has any group of Americans, lacking official position, wealth, or the interest of an ambassador, met a more distinguished reception in Europe. At Pasajes we stepped into an old world of charm, of historical associations and monuments, of art and architectural treasures, but what was for us a new world of courtesy. In

Spain courtesy has a meaning not necessarily linked up by a nerve or a string to the pocket of a native. In most places we went we were objects of very lively curiosity, largely for the reason that hardly anybody had ever seen so many Americans together at one time. But that curiosity was marked by extreme politeness and respect.

COMING back from Madrid our train landed us at Santander at an early hour in the morning. Nevertheless, there were people on hand to meet us—a number of well-dressed, distinguished-looking men, who might be persons of large affairs. I was surprised—having made ineffectual attempts to induce a porter to understand my Spanish—when one of them came up to me and accosted me, asking if any of our party was a Rotary Club member. To the best of my knowledge none was; then it developed that he and four others of the local Rotary Club who spoke English, and representatives of the local Chamber of Commerce, had come down to meet us and welcome us to Santander. They had cars waiting—most of them, I might mention, fine, new cars of American makes—and they ushered us into them, the Rotarians distributing themselves as best possible, and drove us to the Hotel Real. After breakfast we found these same Rotarians and members of the Chamber of Commerce with a fleet of cars waiting to show us the town and suburbs. All that day they gave up to our entertainment. They went with us to Santillana del Mar, where we were entertained at the palace of the Marquis de Benamejis, and were shown some fine examples of Eleventh and Twelfth Century houses in the town itself. They then drove us to the very exclusive Oyambre Golf Club at Comillas, and thence to the Cave of Alta Miras, rich in relics of prehistoric man, thence back to Santander. That night we were entertained by a special performance in the Casino, given in our honor, and at which the King and Queen of Spain were present. This was followed by a dance in the Casino, in which the Rotary Club joined with the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor of Santander, in playing host to our party.

The next evening, which was our last at Santander, the Rotarians took part in a gala dinner in our honor at the Hotel Real, and when I wished to go

(Continued on page 38)



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Of course *you'll* want to be aboard when the seven superb Cunard Liners sail away to Ostend for the Eighteenth Annual Rotary Convention. These luxurious ships, officially designated by Rotary International for the use of Rotarians and their families and friends, will be Rotary's own.

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(Continued from page 36)

to the boat to sail I found that one of the Rotarians had brought his car to take my wife and myself to the steamer.

The courtesy of two of those Rotarians, Señor Eduardo Perez del Molino Herrera and Señor Gonzalo G. de los Rios, will be long remembered by those who were in our party. Señor de los Rios has often visited New York. Señor del Molino, by profession an Industrial Engineer, is the owner of one of the leading newspapers of Santander and was even then planning to make his first visit to the United States.

It so happens that, having been for four years the editor and director of a magazine of travel, I wrote on that subject during that period more, I suppose, than any other man in the United States; and as I was also the author of a sort of travelers' guide which attained a good-sized vogue, I came to

be regarded, in New York at least, as a sort of authority on travel. I was often consulted on such matters, and on many a steamship my "Ocean Records" were searched to decide wagers. So I am now advising my friends and correspondents that if they want to experience some new thrills in the field of travel, there is Spain to see, and tourists from this country have not spoiled it for the rest of us. But I wish to say that my interest in giving this advice is prompted by the extraordinary courtesy and hospitality the other voyagers on the Manuel Arnús and myself received while in Spain, not a little of which was due to the Rotarians of Santander. They really want Americans to come over there, and whatever that may mean to Sinclair Lewis, they are ready to give us "the glad hand."

Denton Discovers Rotary

By Eric G. Schroeder

THE Rotary Club at Denton, Texas, found but little static when it "tuned in" recently on the international plan for Rotary education.

By that is meant that the message which this great international brotherhood has for each of its thousands of members was driven home in Denton Rotary almost to a man.

Perhaps Denton Rotary comes by its scholastic efficiency naturally. Denton possesses two of the largest state-supported institutions of learning in Texas, the Texas State College for Women and the North Texas State Teachers College.

Bob Marquis, president of the latter college, was named mentor of the course in "Iarnin'" instituted by Denton Rotary. Backed by "Big Bill" Edwards, president of the club and now governor of the forty-first district, Bob kept interest at an enthusiastic pitch during the four-weeks' session through announcements and programs given at each weekly meeting.

The plan for the Rotary school was briefly this. The membership roll of fifty-two was divided into five sections with approximately ten to the section. Each section was presided over during the entirety of the course by an instructor chosen from each group. Four study nights of two hours each, at intervals of one week, were instituted for each section. A fifth meeting was held for the purpose of conducting a written examination. A passing grade of 70 was required.

Literature for the course, a complete set of which was placed in the hands

of each member, consisted of "An Outline of Rotary," "Brief Facts About Rotary," "Standard Outline of Rotary Education," "A Talking Knowledge of Rotary," and "A Synopsis of Rotary."

Group meetings were conducted on different nights in order that any member of any section, unable to attend on his designated night, might make up his attendance with some one of the other four groups. It was not uncommon for members to attend all of the other meetings in order to gain ideas and information not developed in their own sections.

Denton Rotarians discovered, frankly, how little they knew of the organization in which they professed membership. Each was given a place on every program, questions were asked in true pedagogic fashion by every instructor, and mature business and professional men answered frequently in the true halting fashion of "kid" days. But they continually learned!

Some trepidation was felt at the approach of the time for examinations. A list of fifty-one questions, covering every phase of the work, was distributed to the club's membership, for review. These were conned over thoroughly in the final class meetings.

Lawrence Sharp, professor of psychology at the teachers' college, prepared the examination on the "true and false basis." For instance, the first question read as follows: "The president of Rotary International is a member of the Board of Directors."

Question number two read: "The secretary of Rotary International is a member of the Board of Directors."

Each student Rotarian placed a plus sign before each true statement and a minus sign before each statement that was false. If he did not know whether a statement was true or false, he did not mark it. Thirty questions of this character were given.

Another sheet of twenty questions, for example, contained the following: "The first Rotary Club in the world was organized in: Detroit, Duluth, Chicago, Boston, Washington." Those taking the examination were required to underline the word, words, or date that made the sentence true.

A third sheet of fifteen questions contained sentences with blank spaces. A word was required to be written in each blank. Thus, the first object of Rotary: "The ideal of as the of all"

So great was the zest shown by the membership of Denton Rotary that no failures after the final examination were noted on the books of the secretary.

Graduation exercises had been scheduled for a forthcoming weekly luncheon meeting. There were speeches by the chairman of the course, the instructors, even on the part of those who had newly tasted Rotary learning and pronounced it good.

Fort Worth Rotary came over for the "commencement" and joined in the general speechmaking. With a final flourish each member of Denton Rotary was presented with a diploma of graduation, neatly rolled in a cardboard container and bound 'round with an attractive bit of ribbon.

Four consecutive 100 per cent meetings were held by the Denton group while the course was in progress. Several have been held since. The entire tone of the organization experienced a general strengthening.

So—Denton discovered Rotary. It was not a haphazard, casual, matter-of-fact discovery. It was fraught with renewed enthusiasm for the objects, code of ethics, platform, and motto of Rotary.

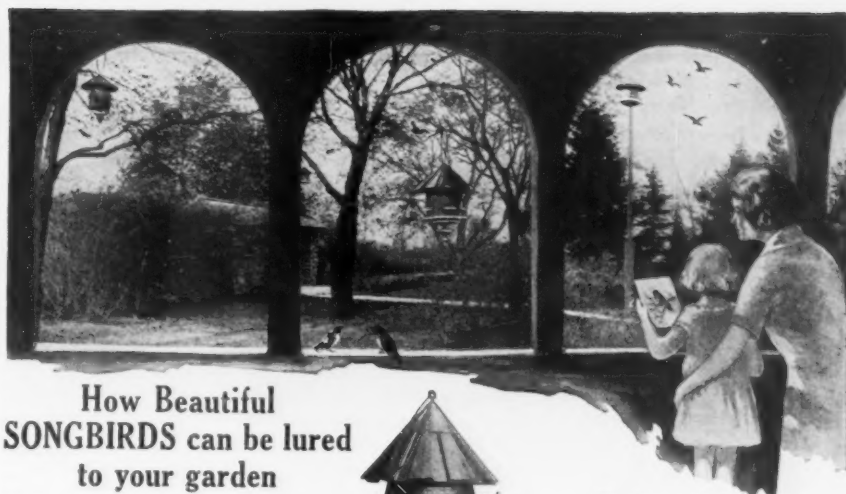
SONG OF THE FLAMES

By Millard Milburn Rice

*DANCE! Dance! This moment of life,
An instant and we shall be gone!
Mingle your warmth with mine, my love,
We dance—and then we pass on.*

*Dance! Dance! This moment of joy;
Rise higher and higher in tune!
The log burns away under foot—so fast;
It goes—and we go—too soon.*

*Dance! Dance! This moment of warmth;
Be free in spite of this fate!
Laugh with me at this prison, my love,
This prison—the bars of a grate.*



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The Decline in Interest Rates

By John P. Mullen

Assistant Educational Director of the Investment Bankers Association of America

FOR the past several years business men have witnessed in the United States an investment demand unique in the history of this or of any other country. Not only has this demand reflected a remarkable growth; it has developed an intensity and continuance without equal. The past two years have been particularly eventful in this respect. According to the most reliable compilations, the absorption of new capital issues by the investing public during 1925 and 1926 has been at the rate of more than \$6,200,000,000 annually. When capital flotations for refunding purposes are taken into account, it is seen that American investors are pouring their funds into the security markets at the unheard-of average rate of about \$20,000,000 a day, every day in the year. If these figures are compared with the totals of five, six, or seven years ago, the gain is more than \$3,000,000,000 per annum.

What are the factors which have given impetus to this unprecedented and steadily growing investment activity? First and fundamentally, there is the enormous increase in the wealth and income of the United States. According to a recent preliminary estimate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the total "current income" of the people of the United States rose from around \$62,700,000,000 in 1921 to nearly \$89,700,000,000 in 1926. If these figures are approximately correct, it appears that for every person gainfully employed in this country there is an annual average income in the neighborhood of \$2,000, compared with about half that amount a decade ago. When the rising purchasing power of the dollar is taken into consideration, it is evident that this large increase in individual income has naturally resulted in an even greater corresponding increase in the average person's surplus available for investment. And, coincident with this progress in prosperity, there has come about a new and forceful appreciation, attributive undoubtedly to the education of the Liberty Loan campaigns, of the values peculiar to intangible wealth.

But the individual American investor and the apparent change in his investment habits are not the only factors to be considered in this enormous activity of the security markets. During

the highly prosperous years of 1925 and 1926, a great number of our corporations were able to add substantially to their cash reserves and surplus accounts, while maintaining, and in many instances increasing, their regular dividend rates. Naturally, a goodly portion of these funds found their way into securities for temporary employment or as more permanent investment reserve against contingencies.

Further, there is the fact that the fund available for investment has been materially increased in the last few years by the release of a large amount of capital which, before the war, was in fixed and, in many cases, in non-productive assets. Add to this the funds made available for reinvestment by the very business-like debt-reduction policy of the U. S. government, by the growing amounts involved in the distribution of interest and dividends, and by the repayment of some of the indebtedness owed to the United States by other governments. Consider, too, the present substantial investing ability of other U. S. banks and insurance companies, fraternal orders, trade-unions, and other institutional sources of capital supply, an outgrowth of the increased general prosperity. Take into account another factor of no small force, the re-entry of foreign investors into the American security markets in increasing numbers yearly. With this appreciation of the great volume of funds available for investment, the unprecedented demand for investment securities is very easily explained.

ON the other hand, despite the fact that capital flotations have grown enormously within the past few years, the supply of new securities has not increased to the same extent as has this vast supply of wealth awaiting investment. The natural and inevitable result of this condition has been a steady appreciation in the market value, or a steady decline in the yield, whichever one may care to term it, of securities not only of standard grade but also of issues which are commonly classed as second-grade. Today, prices in the American investment market stand at their highest level since the war, and it is the consensus of experts that their trend is toward still higher peaks. And though there is a noticeable slowing-up of business activities at present in com-

parison with the same period of 1926, it is not generally believed that this depression will become violent enough to disturb the investment market seriously. Moreover, such a falling off of business activity would logically be expected to release funds from speculative fields to conservative investments, and thereby to strengthen the present movement toward higher prices in the bond market.

This striking advance in security prices, or conversely, this steady decline in security yields, has been of no small concern to the average American investor. This individual received his first taste of investments during the Liberty Loan campaigns. His appetite for securities was whetted during the war and post-war periods of high yields. At that time he easily found high-grade, dependable issues bearing as high as 7 per cent and some as high as 8 per cent—issues that were bound very closely to valuable properties. He witnessed an almost insatiable demand on the part of borrowers, both foreign and domestic, for capital and a very apparent willingness to pay high for it. And, in view of his limited experience in the money markets, it is but natural that he should find it difficult to understand why his investment return should be cut down as much as 2 and 3 per cent today, or that he should remain blind to the fact that conditions have changed very drastically within the past eight or ten years.

Today U. S. investment houses are facing a shortage of new-investment issues in comparison with the demand. Ten years ago exactly the opposite situation held. At that time a great part of the world was employed in destroying capital; and there was a demand without equal for money and the things money would buy. How great was the demand for capital then can be judged from the fact that United States Government bonds, which had sold but a few years before at a price to yield less than 2 per cent, were issued at a price to yield 4½ per cent, to fall later to as low as 82. Naturally, under these conditions the price of money soared.

WITH peace and the necessity of readjustment, the demand for capital became even more insistent and acute. During the depression periods of 1920 and 1921, it was very easy to find employment for savings at 7 or 8 per cent. Borrowers had to have money to weather the storm period and they were quite willing to pay high for it. But even at that time it was apparent that these high-interest rates were only temporary. There is evidence of this in the fact that into many issues of the reconstruction period call provisions were inserted, giving the borrower the privilege of paying off his debts within

a specified period. Many of these issues have since been called and replaced with others bearing a lower rate of interest.

The developments of the past five years still remain vivid in the memory. U. S. investors have seen their corporations throw off the burdens of war and depression. They have watched a return of Europe to prewar-time stability, and they have known a record prosperity at home. Each year has marked up an increasing surplus of capital, and each year is turning a greater portion of that surplus into the fields where the yield is highest. Partly because of the attraction of former high-interest rates and partly because of the growing concern of the Four Million with

finance, the drift of savings has been and continues in the direction of the investment market, resulting in a volume of investment fund that is without equal in the history of the world. And, naturally again, under these conditions the price of money has fallen.

There is nothing strange or unusual in all this picture. The history of money-worth, or interest rates, for the last five hundred years has shown a decline in rates after every great cataclysm. And if the return to low yields has been more rapid than history records, it is, perhaps, because the return to prosperity in the United States is without precedent.

Today, for these very obvious rea-



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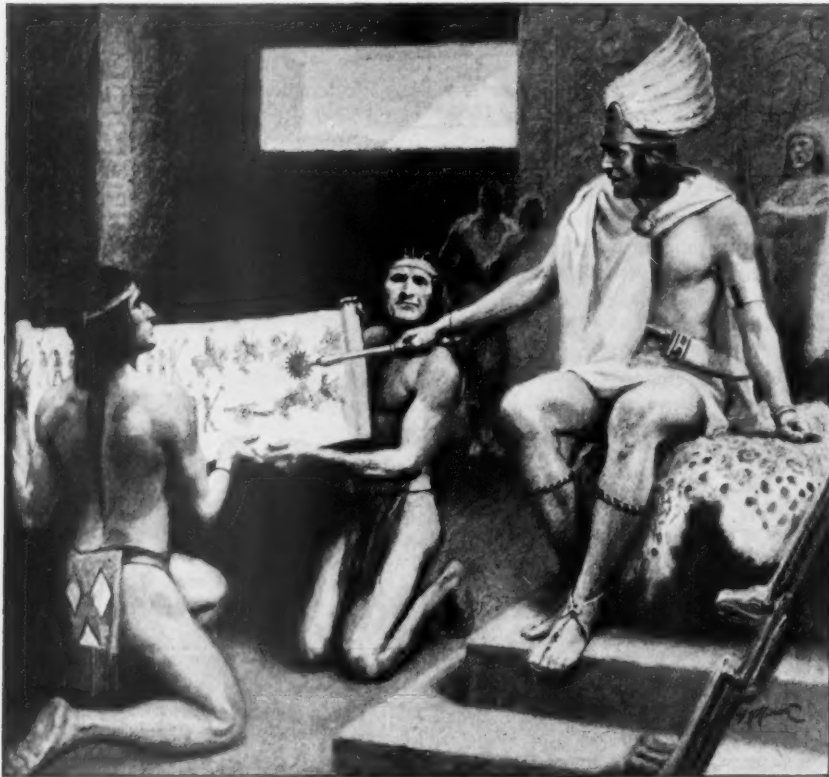
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sons, money is not worth what it was in 1920 or 1921. Money employed today safely and productively in the highest-grade securities is worth between 2 and 3 per cent less than it was six years ago. As a reflection of this drift to smaller yields, fifteen high-grade public-utility bonds sold at the end of last year to yield less than 5 per cent. In 1921 these same bonds sold to yield 7 per cent. Fifteen railroad bonds which showed an average yield of close to 6 per cent in 1921 were selling to yield less than 4.5 per cent at the close of 1926. This tendency to lower returns has been evident for some time throughout practically the whole investment list. Today a six-per-cent return on a quickly marketable, high-grade security is rather the exception than the rule. And it is the opinion of investment students that there will be nothing to disturb the investment market for some time to come; rather, future conditions will tend to intensify this tendency toward higher price levels. While the investment market has advanced materially in the last six years, prices are still below what they were in the early part of the century. It is very probable that the advance in the price level of domestic securities would have been greater had it not been for the large amount of foreign bonds marketed in the United States. These flotations have tended to check spectacular rises and to affect a restraining influence, in proportion to their volume, on the movement toward a higher level.

And so it is that the American investor and the foreign investor who comes into the American market must make up their minds to accept a lower return from their working dollars from now on. The price the world puts on money in safe investments today is somewhere between 4½ per cent and 6 per cent. These are not the rates of 1900, when a return of 3 per cent or less on safe investments was not uncommon. Nor are they the rates of the years immediately after the war, when it was not difficult to get a return of 7 per cent or higher on well-regarded securities. Today's money-worth is dictated by present economic conditions, and even a cursory study of these conditions will make evident quickly the fact that money today is still receiving very fair wages.

OLD STUFF

By Sherman Ripley

*MY friend the Poet often tells
(I never see 'em set in print)
How many epic poems he sells
For cash enough to swamp the mint.
Apollo claimed that with his lyre
He charmed the birds and brooks until,
As each clear measure echoed higher,
All living nature felt the thrill!
Some lyre!*



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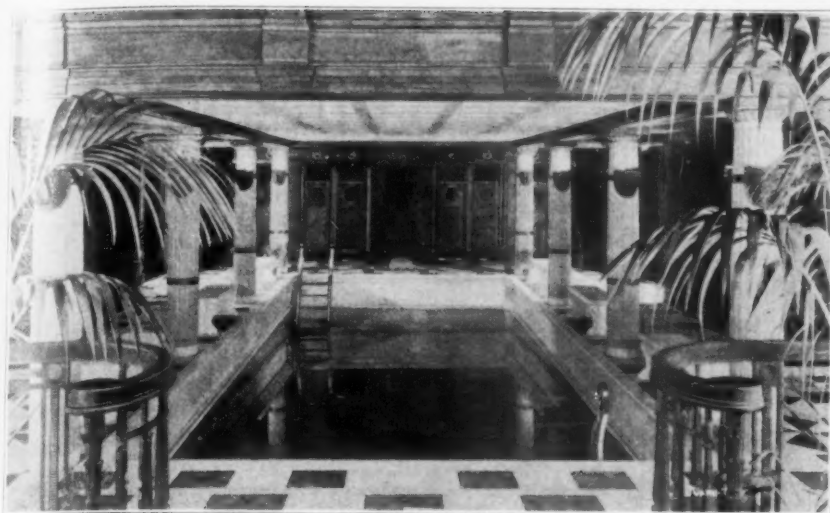
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The Swimming Pool—a part of the Magnificent "Sports Arena" aboard the "Carinthia."

Across the Carinthia Gangplank

By Joseph Eldridge

THE Cunard liner, *Carinthia*, has been added to the Rotary Fleet which will sail from New York, carrying Rotarians and their families to the Eighteenth Annual Convention to be held at Ostend, June 5th to 10th. Therefore a word or two about this magnificent liner should be of interest to Rotarians whose good taste peculiarly fits them to demand the best in ocean travel.

Much has been written about the art of shipbuilding and the ideals of perfection; superlatives have been indiscriminately applied to ships which have come and gone. Standards of judgment continued to fluctuate—until the advent of the *Carinthia* into the annals of ocean travel. For, to see this ship is to believe that, at odd moments, ideals of perfection can be attained. Those who have experienced the beauty, the unusual atmosphere, and the intimate charm of the *Carinthia* have carried away a memory which is forever impervious to future whims of fashion in shipbuilding.

The *Carinthia* is a vessel of 20,000 tons, with a maximum speed of seventeen knots and with accommodations for 1,674 passengers. She is 625 feet long, 74 foot beam. Her passenger accommodations extend over six decks, and, with the exception of the dining-salon, all the public rooms are conveniently situated on A Deck.

The "Sports Arena" strikes another note of interest. It comprises an area of 5,000 square feet and extends up-

ward through two decks. A magnificent swimming-pool is located in the central part of this arena. The Racquets Court flanks one side of the Pool and the gymnasium the other. The gymnasium was obviously equipped to satisfy desires and enthusiasms of every degree. Punching bags and foils, stationary bicycle races which satisfy the competitive instinct, electric horses and numerous other devices are all conducive to the trim waistline and the athletic build.

The Garden Lounges are delightful retreats. Eighteenth Century trellis-work treatment and interesting windows create the illusion of the Country Club Veranda. Inclement weather never interferes with the comfort of those who seek the tranquility of the Garden Lounge, for the windows are easily adjusted. Sipping tea here, indulging in a tete-a-tete, or even fox-trotting to the cacophonous strains of a jazz orchestra turn life aboard into a series of pleasant and ever-changing episodes. Hosts of bright, varicolored flowers add a touch of perennial spring.

Breathes there a soul who is not interested in the subject of food—at one time or another? Aboard the *Carinthia*, as a matter of fact, everyone really is. For, the salt air whets the appetite, not to mention the devastating effects of those walking jaunts on the spacious decks midst sea and sky.

The Drawing Room, Card Room and the Lounge are three rooms for which nearly everyone forms a peculiar at-



Somewhere in that file-drawer, there is a letter that is *very much* out of sight, but not out of mind. The Boss is impatient; the file clerk is exasperated. The letter itself is calm. The proper folder is there, jumbled among the others, but the letter is not in its folder. It is misfiled in some other folder—but which one?

Folders that contain more than a few papers, bulge out of shape; the indexed back slips down out of sight; the natural separation between folders is lost; some ride up in the drawer, making an uneven top; others slump at the bottom. Mis-filing is the natural result.

There is a cure for all this. The Boss needn't wait a minute for a letter that is filed in a



The indexes of "Vertex" Pockets are always in sight. The pockets fit down square into the file, and stand erect. They hold 30 or 300 letters as easily as a folder holds three.

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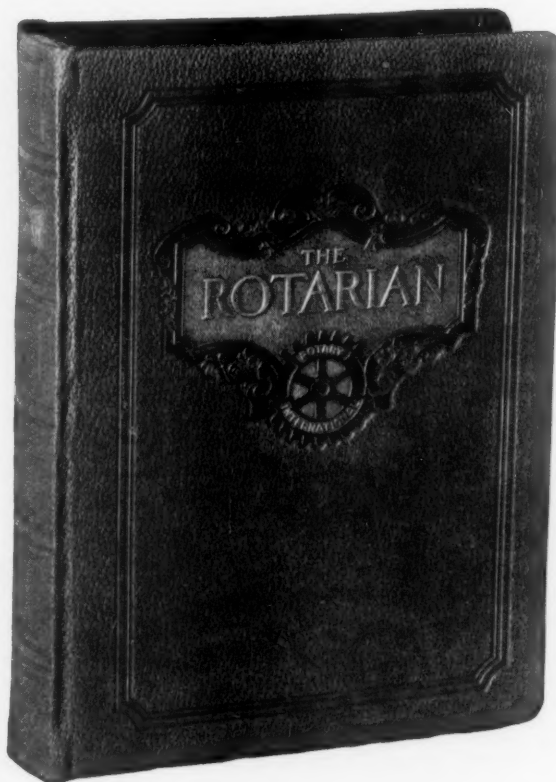
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ishment. Perhaps, because, it is here that new friendships are made; here also you can sip your coffee or liqueur and smoke your after-dinner cigarette. If you are interested in a game of bridge, this is the spot to join one.

During the mornings or afternoons, you'll probably join in the frolics on the broad, spacious decks, competing amicably for honors in the numerous battles which are always in progress.

Important as are the public rooms of a ship, peculiar importance attaches to the staterooms of a ship, for these can be regarded in particular as the passenger's real private home on board. The staterooms are commodious and aired by the most modern system of ventilation; they all have direct lighting. There are suites with sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom. A number of staterooms have private baths attached and are fitted as *de luxe* staterooms and suites.

In the evenings there'll be dancing or impromptu entertainments. A fancy costume ball may bring you a prize or a very vivid experience to color your memory. For, ocean travel, nowadays, is full of surprises at every turn. It is one of those delightfully evanescent things—something you simply cannot plan in advance and something you cannot imagine until you have crossed the gangplank and waved your last farewell to those left behind.

"So You're Going to Europe"

(Continued from page 25)

beautiful country close at hand in which to make excursions.

Austria and Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary

There is great interest, now, in this section of Europe, and the percentage of travellers asking for information about it is a large one. Vienna and Prague are of almost equal interest, it would seem. And those who go to Vienna usually make a river journey down the beautiful blue Danube to Budapest, one of the handsomest of European capitals, while those who visit Prague are almost sure to include a visit to brilliant Carlsbad.

One of the Tours gets over to this part of Europe—going from Venice to Vienna, which is a superb ride of over 13 hours.

Switzerland

The points in Switzerland most frequently covered are Geneva, where the Red Cross was born; where the League of Nations sits; and which is in itself so beautiful that it doesn't really need all the exquisite surroundings which tempt visitors out on land or water

excursions. Mont Blanc is gloriously visible in Geneva on clear afternoons. Chamonix is within easy reach. And there are few things lovelier than the 4-hour sail along Lake Geneva to Montreux, passing a succession of lakeside resorts, with (all the while) the snow-capped Alps in the near background, and snow-white swans on the blue water, and picturesque cross-rigged sails on the fishing boats, and the Castle of Chillon at our journey's end.

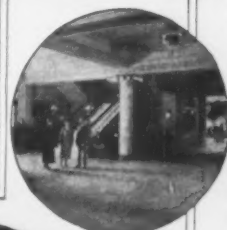
Then there's Interlaken, which is 60 miles from Montreux over one of the loveliest routes imaginable—mountains and lakes, Swiss chalets and farms, great fields which in June are so blue

with forget-me-nots that you think the blue, blue sky has fallen down. The lucky ones see the rose-glow on the Jungfrau from Interlaken. And most visitors see the Lauterbrunnen Valley, with cascades descending from the heights on every side. Many go by mountain railway to Mürren whence there are superb Alpine views.

Lucerne enchants every one, with its beauty, its proximity to many places of great interest, its own attractions and diversions, and its throngs of notable visitors.

"Over the Alps Lies Italy"

What can I say, in a paragraph, about Italy? Is there any way to meas-

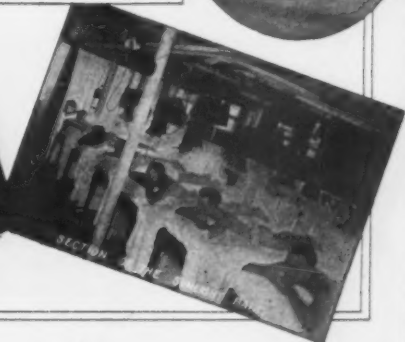


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ure what it means to those of us who have it "in our system"?

To begin at the north, nearest Switzerland, there are Italian Lakes whose indescribable loveliness poets have been trying to sing for two thousand years.

Years ago, when I was about to make my first visit (in June!) to Stresa on Lake Maggiore, a very eminent American author said to me:

"Well! If you get there when the moon is shining, and the serenaders are singing on the lake, and the roses are in bloom, and the nightingales are on the job, and lights are glimmering on Isola Bella, all you can do is rub your eyes, and pinch yourself, and say: 'Oh, gosh! there ain't no such a place!'"

I think one feels that way about most places on the Italian Lakes.

Milan is very near there—only about an hour's ride from Lake Como; Milan, with its marvellous Cathedral of white marble in an elaboration of detail which is almost staggering. Milan has much to offer—much more than the average tourist suspects.

From Milan to Rome is a journey of twelve hours.

And to feel one's feet upon the storied streets of Rome is to become, somehow, a different sort of person than one has been before—than they are who have never known Rome. I cannot imagine any intelligent, appreciative person whose attitude toward many things would not be changed by the proper sort of a visit to Rome. And "the proper sort" is not the same sort for everybody. There are so many Romes! No one of us can take them all in, but each of us can take in at least one of them: Caesar's Rome or St. Peter's; Raphael's or Mussolini's; Rome of eloquent ruins, "stories in stones," or Rome of elegant shops; Rome of great churches or Rome of superb gardens; Rome of the past or Rome of the very living present. Whatever your interests, I should say that Rome had something supreme to add to them. And never fail, in thinking of Rome, to remember that she is full of Beauty.

From Rome to Naples is about 4½ hours—Naples on her magnificent blue bay, with Vesuvius always smoking in the background; Naples, with her old castles and her immensely picturesque streets; with her fishermen singing in their boats and her vendors singing in the streets—a continuous opera, is Naples!—with her laughing boys turning cart-wheels before you in the thronged thoroughfares or diving deep into the Bay for your pennies. Pompeii is there, and Sorrento, and Amalfi; Capri with its Blue Grotto like the heart of a great sapphire; Lake Avernus, "the descent to which is easy"; and Pozzuoli, where St. Paul landed on his way to Rome to appeal to Caesar.

(Caro) and meet martyrdom. *Wonderful Naples*—and gloriously beautiful!

When you leave Rome again, going north, you pass through Assissi and Perugia to Florence, a journey on which you may spend four days' motor-ing (this is the celebrated Hill Towns trip) or five hours railroading.

Florence is probably the best-loved city in the world—and for many lovely reasons. One little lifetime is all too short to exhaust her treasures or to tire of her beauties. The longer you stay, the harder it is to come away. But even a few days will give you glimpses which will make your life richer and more interesting. Almost everything you'll see in Florence will seem strangely familiar—all your life you've been seeing these things in pictures!

It's a thrilling sensation to feel yourself at last a part of this beauty that all the world reveres.

And the shops in Florence! They're more than enough to drive a woman quite mad!

From Florence to Venice is a seven-hour trip by rail. And the ideal time to make it is by the train which leaves Florence about 2:20 p. m., and reaches Venice about 9:30. To leave the railway station and step not into a taxi, but into a gondola, and glide along the Grand Canal where the serenaders are singing in their gaily-decorated boats—! Ah, well!

I heard not long ago of a very hard-headed, supposed-to-be-prosaic wholesale grocer of Chicago, who, when he was 60 or thereabout, went to Venice, with his wife. She woke up, far in the night, hearing some one speak aloud. "Father" was sitting in the window, entranced, and saying, audibly:

"Venice! Moonlight! Me!"

It gets us all about like that.

Finest beach you ever dreamed of, just outside Venice, on the Lido; marvellous sea bathing. Delightful excursions to be made in every direction. And, again, shops!

France

If you go into Italy by way of Germany and Switzerland, you will probably leave it by way of the Riviera—going from Genoa to Monte Carlo and Nice. And don't fear that the Riviera will not be beautiful in July. I have been there in July, and can testify that it is lovely to look upon and by no means too hot for comfort.

Almost all the longer Tours include Nice, and the marvellous Grande Corniche Drive to Monte Carlo, stopping at La Turbie for the superb views and to see the remains of a great tower erected by the Roman Senate before Christ was born, in commemoration of Caesar's conquest of "all Gaul."

Some of them go from Nice to Aix-

Speaking of— ROTARY AND EUROPE

1921

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les Bains—not by the famed motor route, the Route des Alpes, because that takes more time than many travellers might wish to give; but by train—and others go from Nice to Avignon where the great Palace is in which the Popes held their courts for seventy years in the 14th century while they were self-exiled from turbulent Rome.

From Paris, there are many marvelous trips that may be made: to the stately châteaux of Touraine; to the Battlefields of the East or of the North; to Mont St-Michel, on the Normandy coast, perched high on its dizzy crag above the sea—and back from there by way of William the Conqueror's castles, and Deauville and Trouville, and Lisieux, and Rouen, and Richard the Lion-Hearted's "saucy castle" commanding the Seine at Andely; to Brittany, land that the painters love, land of quaint costumes and customs; to the Jeanne d'Arc country and into Alsace and among the mountain lakes of the Vosges. There are motor-tours to all these fascinating places. And a Rotarian who should pitch his tent in Paris and just make sorties from there would find more than enough of bliss and beauty and interest to fill his days brimming full of joy.

Now, if I start upon the delights of Paris itself, what *will* become of me? I couldn't begin to get an enumeration of them all into hundreds of pages of my Paris book ("So You're Going to Paris"); so what shall I do with a paragraph?

I spend a great deal of time in Paris. I regard it as my second home. I have an office there, and work there, and might be expected to get over the *thrill* of it, to take it a little for granted. But I don't! I think the thrill gets greater every time I go. And I *hope* you won't leave yourself too tragically little time for it. For, everything a human being could wish for is, if not in Paris at least within easy reach from Paris.

Don't neglect her charming parks, where one sees so many endearing glimpses of French life. Don't fail to loaf along her miles of shady quays beside the splendid river. Don't cheat yourself of a single opportunity to eat in her fascinating restaurants (English understood practically everywhere) and sit out at her cafés observing the world go by.

And on her shops I simply must not start at all. But oh—!

One should know which of them to go to, though. And the strangers in a hurry do not always find the best.

Spain and Portugal

TO reach Spain and Portugal from Paris is by no means difficult, nor does it involve a very long journey. One leaves Paris at 8:47 p. m., and arrives

at Madrid in 24 hours minus three minutes! Or, one leaves Paris at 10 a. m. and reaches Lisbon the next evening at quarter to seven. (Whereas, for instance, one leaves Paris at 7:55 p. m. and reaches Vienna the next night at 10:30, or Budapest on the second morning at 6:20. Or leaves Paris at 8:35 p. m. and reaches Venice at 5:15 p. m. next day. Or leaves Paris at 5:10 p. m.—on the fastest, de luxe train—and reaches Rome at 8:10 next evening.)

A delightful way to Spain is to take the 10 a. m. train down through Poitiers and Bordeaux to Biarritz, arriving about 9 p. m. Then, next day (maybe!) go on to San Sébastien, less than two hours' run, and spend a short while at least in that famous Spanish seaside resort, where the royal family of Spain has a summer palace, and there are many fine hotels, and shops, and a superb beach.

From San Sébastien to Burgos is about 5 hours' journey. And I think the Cathedral at Burgos is one of the great "experiences" of Europe. But if you feel it might not sufficiently reward you for a stop-over, you can go through to Madrid by sleeper, leaving San Sébastien at a quarter to eleven and reaching Madrid at 10:40 next morning.

Aside from the sights of Madrid—the handsome modern city, the parks and palaces, the Prado picture gallery, etc.—quaint, ancient, picturesque and storied Toledo is so near that you may go to it to spend the day, returning to Madrid at night. And the Escorial, the great palace-church-monastery-burial-place built by Philip II, is also but a short journey from Madrid.

Seville is 12 hours from Madrid by express train—best done overnight—and is the very heart of Romance, the Garden of Eden. (Cordova is about 3 hours nearer to Madrid than Seville. And the journey from Cordova to Granada and the Alhambra takes 8 hours by train.)

I'd love to write many things about Spain—but I see I mustn't. I hope that some of the Rotarians will get down there. They will have a revelation I can assure them. There's much about rural Spain that seems as primitive as Palestine. And there's much about urban Spain that is astonishingly "up-and-coming."

Scandinavia

I NOTE three tours to Norway and Sweden—two of which include Denmark. All of these are under the direction of a Travel Service so supremely efficient in Scandinavia that if they have any rivals I haven't heard of them! One includes a cruise to the land of the midnight sun, an experience

I have not yet enjoyed but hope soon to. The clients my offices "book" on the cruise come back in a state of ecstasy which makes one who hasn't known it just *too* sorry for herself. Another tour is by train and motor and steamer, a beautifully planned itinerary giving members a wonderful opportunity to become acquainted with the beautiful cities as well as the lovely country of Scandinavia, and have some little glimpses of Belgium and Germany, too. All the tours, as you know, include two or more Rotary luncheons in places visited. The longest of the tours which go to Scandinavia has on its schedule five Rotary luncheons (of which one is in Trondheim, the ancient Viking capital) and a Rotary dinner at Bergen.

The British Isles

I HAVE left to the last of our summary the British Isles, not because I feel they belong last in any category, but because most travellers leave them to the last stage of their trip abroad, and sail home from England, Scotland or Ireland.

There are, I think, only about eight of the Rotary tours which do not include at least a glimpse of England. Many of them have time only for London and an excursion to Windsor Castle, Eton College, Stoke Poges (the "country churchyard" of Gray's immortal "Elegy") and Hampton Court Palace on the way back; and perhaps a day for the Shakespeare country, including Kenilworth, Warwick, and Stratford.

But one of them goes to Bath, with its stately houses and gay memories; to Cheddar Gorge (where marvellous stalactite caverns are) and exquisite Wells, the most enchanting of Cathedral towns; and along the storied and superb North Devon coast, skirting Lorna Doone land and touching the spot where

Coleridge conceived "The Ancient Mariner," to Bideford and Westward Ho! and Clovelly, and Penzance "where the Pirates came from," and Torquay (which is a kind of Paradise) and Bournemouth (which is another!) All by motor, too!

One makes a quick dash up to Edinburgh (about a 9 hour run by The Flying Scotchman) devotes two days to sightseeing in that beautiful and historic city; then goes through the Trossachs and Lady of the Lake country to Glasgow, and back toward London by motor through the exquisite English Lake District, and then through the Shakespeare country. A superb trip, this, for ten days time! Another Tour covers substantially the same ground in about the same time, but includes Oxford, where there will be a Rotary luncheon; and the ruins of Furness Abbey, and the quaint, walled town of Chester.

How much more there is to see in the British Isles, I shall not even suggest. But I hope you'll stay in them at least long enough to realize how much they hold for you, and how soon you must come again!

We go abroad, I always contend, not only to find out things about the other fellow, but to find out things about *ourselves*—what sort of mixers we are; how adaptable; how quick to appreciate; how *just* to grant credit and how *generous* to give praise.

Some of us, when we come home, have every right to think well of ourselves as adventurers among strange surroundings. Some of us may find ourselves alarmingly stiff in the mental joints.

You won't always find your language understood. But there's a kind of *smile* that everybody understands. I'm sure you know its secret!

International Cooperation

(Continued from page 32)

ment." It means not only *equality of treatment*, but also *reciprocity*.

Most important bodies concerned with maritime commerce have repeatedly expressed adherence to the essential principle of *equality of treatment* for all ships in all ports. It sounds *Rotarian*! It is an economic fallacy which underlies flag discrimination.

I cannot give a clearer explanation than by giving the resolution, which was carried at the International Shipping Conference held in 1924, which is worded:

This conference, representative of the shipping industry in every part of the world is of the opinion:

(1) That, as history has shown, the inevitable consequences of flag discrimination are—

- (a) Economically to impede the free flow of international commerce;
- (b) To throw upon the discriminating country the cost of discrimination; and—
- (c) To lead to retaliation.

(2) That to abolish and prevent policies or acts of flag discrimination is primarily the interest of *merchants* and *manufacturers* representing international trade in general; and also of Rotarians.

It is a subject of a very complicated



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nature and in the United States, where there is still much talk about protection in various matters, the sky has not that silvery lining which one would like to see.

However, several steps in a forward direction have been made.

The principle of equality of treatment for all ships in all ports has been formally approved by representatives of thirty-one governments and is embodied in "the maritime port convention." The basis of the convention and statutes relating to the international machinery of maritime law adopted by the Conference of Geneva in December, 1923, are founded on the principle of equality of treatment and of reciprocity.

Also the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in March, 1924, made a historical survey of flag discrimination.

The two subjects to which I have referred, the problem of double taxation and the policy of equal treatment for ships of all flags in all ports are outstanding matters of general international concern, and one of the necessities of obtaining industrial peace, to which we may also, as Rotarians, most usefully direct ourselves.

Though the ultimate solutions of these problems depend upon the action of our respective governments, the first essential of success is in a well-informed and ardent interest of everybody concerned and especially for those

who believe in a better future, which will result from better international understanding.

No doubt you will feel, as I do, that Rotarians will take an interest in these problems and help towards the equality of treatment of ships the world over, and thus try to bring about the revolution that we really wish for, namely: internationalization of thought and action. Some people used to think Rotarians were cranks, but they should remember that "a crank is a little thing that makes 'revolutions!'"

From the observations which I have made it will be evident that a large field of international work still lies ahead of us, and that I have only given the outlines of an important work which has been launched in connection with matters of international maritime interest and which I hope will also find sympathy and interest in Rotary circles, for in this work one is sensible of the thought that by international understanding, by getting right down to the bottom of things, and by appreciating what others think, it is possible, with united strength, to still achieve much of national and international interest.

I close with the following words, which my readers may know, and which I feel will have their sympathy:

*Believe in your mission,
Greet Life with a cheer;
There is a great deal to do
And that's why we are here.*

Rotary Breaks a Plate-Glass Window

(Continued from page 30)

bass likes minnows. He is a hungry black bass. In all his young life, so far, minnows were good to eat. And so far he has not encountered a plate-glass window. So he makes a rush at the minnows . . . there, see that?" As I watched, the bass hurled himself towards the plate-glass window. He brought up with a bang, and I could feel that his nose was uncomfortable.

"He'll do that every half hour or so for several days," the keeper of the aquarium went on. "When his nose is sufficiently sore, he'll stop. He'll think about it, or do whatever a black bass does instead of thinking, and finally will make up his fishy mind that those minnows are different from any other minnows. These are ghost minnows, shadow minnows, minnows which give a poor hungry black bass a sore nose every time he tries to catch them. After he has that idea firmly planted in his fishy head, I take out the plate-glass window partition, as is the case in the other tank, and they all live together very happily. The bass doesn't eat the

minnows because he thinks he can not. The plate-glass window is still there, to all intents and purposes, because he thinks it is."

"I thought it an interesting story, and worth pondering." The Editor lit another cigar as he finished.

"Maybe it is a good story, but I don't see what it has to do with us." The Merchant looked disappointed. The Prospective Member looked his inquiry at the Editor. The Banker wore a very thoughtful expression.

"When I became a Rotarian," the Editor stated, "I knew only a few members. I was a little surprised at some of the men I found in Rotary. They were men of whom I had no great opinion. A newspaper Editor knows a great deal about a lot of men he doesn't know personally, and of course, he gets his ideas colored by what he thinks he knows. There was one chap in Rotary against whom I had a great prejudice. I was disappointed to find him in my new club. I had been very inti-

man connected with a charitable drive for funds for a hospital, and this chap had been not only unresponsive, but decidedly antagonistic. I had set him down as a tight-wad who wouldn't look up for charity under any circumstances. You can imagine my surprise at finding him the chairman of Rotary's charity committee, and about the hardest working and most charitable of men. Another man I had always thought of as a hot-air artist, because I had once heard him make a speech which was all gush. In Rotary I found him a most sincere and interesting speaker and a man with a great many more facts in his mind than I had in mine! So it went . . . those of whom I had formed an opinion out in the world, discovered themselves to me in Rotary as quite different men. And it wasn't very long before I woke up to the fact that what was wrong was me. They were their real selves in the fellowship of Rotary, and the men I thought they were didn't exist except in my own prejudiced mind."

The Editor paused.

"I STILL don't know what the fish story has to do with it," cried the Merchant.

"Don't you see?" exclaimed the Editor. "I was the black bass. I had been butting my poor old sore nose against a plate of glass, until I conceived the idea that these other chaps were something quite different from what they were. The bass doesn't eat his favorite food after that kind of treatment because he thinks he can't. I didn't see anything good in these men because I thought I couldn't . . . my plate of glass was still obstructively in position. When I got into Rotary she took a hammer and broke my plate-glass window and I began to find out that all these other fellows are just as fine and just as human and just as likeable as any chaps can be.

"That's the miracle of Rotary. We can prate all we want about 'Service Above Self,' and 'He Profits Most Who Serves Best' . . . I am not saying they are not good and true, and all that. But the real work Rotary does is to bring together a lot of fine men, of very different viewpoints, ideas, and outlooks on life, and provide them with a common meeting-ground, an atmosphere in which they can mutually breathe and be themselves. Rotary is a great aquarium, in which all the plates of glass have been broken!

"Rotary takes away the misunderstanding. It lets me see the best there is in the men against whom I am prejudiced. It enables me to find their good

points and they to discover mine, if any. It makes friends, because it promotes understanding.

"Now, I have a reasonably good idea of the identity of most of the members disliked by our Prospective Candidate. But I am firmly convinced that the reason he dislikes them is because of a mental plate-glass window which circumstances, acting as the Keeper of the Great Outside World Aquarium, put down between him and them. I think if he would break those panes of glass he would probably discover exactly what I found.

The Editor ceased. This time the

Merchant said nothing. The Banker looked inquiringly at the Prospective Member.

"If Rotary is like that I can't afford not to belong. I'd be a poor sore-nosed fish to decline the opportunity to swim in its tank!" he said. "If you fellows still want me, I'll become a member, gladly, and no one will be happier than I to have my glass partition broken, and see the Rotary fish as they really are."

"You ought to write that for THE ROTARIAN," declared the Merchant, turning to the Editor.

"All right, I will," he promised.

He did. This is it.



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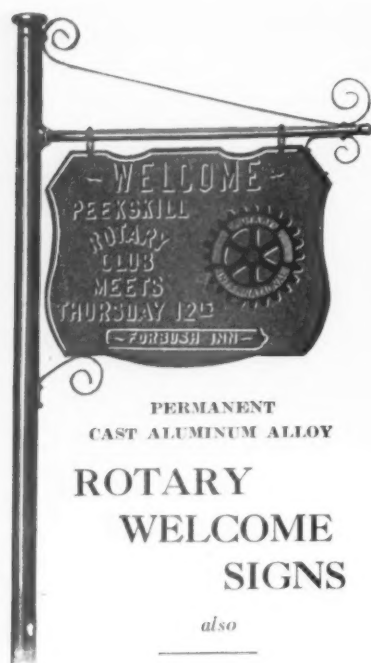
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Rotary Club Activities

(Continued from page 34)

Oldest Citizen Addresses Club

POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—A dozen veterans of the U. S. Civil War whose ages range from 80 to 93 were guests of the local Rotary club recently. The eldest veteran is 93 and he is the oldest man in Pottstown. Each of them addressed the club, and gave brief reminiscences about his service. Every veteran who was physically fit attended this meeting which was greatly enjoyed by the club members.

Interest Local Men Who Cannot Be Members

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Rotary club of Medford is within five miles of Boston but those Medford residents whose business is in the metropolis are, of course not eligible for membership in the Medford club. In order that such men might realize what the local club does, one such man is invited to each regular luncheon as a special guest. The Medford Rotarians find that in this way many who are interested but are unavoidably ineligible are brought into sympathy with the club's aims and personnel.

Entertain Lake Captains and Engineers

ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN.—A meeting which might well be duplicated in other towns around the Great Lakes was held recently when local Rotarians entertained the captains and engineers of the neighborhood. The chief address dealt with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Sea Cut, a matter of vital interest to these ports. Since navigation is practically at a standstill on the Great Lakes during the winter many clubs might avail themselves of the opportunity to get acquainted with their inland sailors.

Community Singing in Cuba

SANTA CLARA, CUBA.—At a meeting of Rotary club executives held here in the latter part of 1926 Cuban and Mexican songs were sung; and the community effort proved a great success. Urbano Trista, Governor of the twenty-fifth Rotary District, says this is the first community sing held by Cuban Rotarians. He had a novel plan for starting the singing; he obtained the help of a girls' choir from the Normal School. It is also interesting to note that a London paper recently promoted a community sing attended by 10,000 people from all walks of life.

Two Fathers Have Sons in Same Club

MARIETTA, OHIO.—The local Rotary club has the distinction of having two members whose sons are also members. The first Marietta father to initiate his son as a Rotarian was Harry G. Chamberlain, the second Reno G. Hoag. The Chamberlains have different classifications but the Hoags have the same—the son being the associate member. These initiations were unusually impressive.

We heard recently that one club has a father with two sons and two sons-in-law who are all members. If we remember rightly, the club is De Ridder, Louisiana, and all five have different classifications.

Another "Knot-Hole Club" Proves Worth While

CARROLL, IOWA. — The "knot-hole club," designed to take care of the small boy who might otherwise see no more of the game than he could spy through a hole in the fence—between his dodgings—is not a new idea in Rotary but is one that works well wherever it has been tried. Rotarian John Witte arranged for space in front of the bleachers so that these boys could see the high-school games. Each boy reporting to Rotarian Witte signed the ledger, received a membership card, and expected "to learn to play the game squarely." There has never been any trouble with the boys at the games and it is now planned to have the lads meet with suitable leaders who will keep things moving during the summer.

Six Eligible for Century Club

SOMERSET, PENNSYLVANIA.—Every member of the local Rotary club attended the celebration of its second anniversary. Five charter members and one other have been present at more than one hundred consecutive meetings—several have done nearly as well. Outstanding efforts of the club during the past year includes:

A clinic for 136 crippled children, several of whom are now receiving hospital or other treatment. Another clinic will be held this month.

A potato club for boys and girls. Each Rotarian presented a bushel of disease-free seed; visited the farmers and after crops were in, attended the rural-urban banquet.

Junior welfare work carried on through various organizations—close contact is maintained with the schools—this being one of the clubs which arranges to have a high-school student attend Rotary meetings for a month.

Cupid Uses Barbed Arrows

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.—At the suggestion of the chairman of the program committee, Rotary Anns of this city paid their husbands a surprise visit at the club's luncheon on St. Valentine's Day. The president's wife took the chair and other women gave talks—the mere males only participating in the program when they read the valentines handed them by their wives—some of these messages proving that love is not necessarily blind, at least where personality is concerned. The ladies wore insignia illustrating the classifications of their respective husbands.

Hold Quiz on Club Constitution

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT.—Some weeks ago the education committee of Winsted Rotary spent 40 minutes in reading and explaining the club constitution. Two weeks ago the same committee distributed papers on which were 25 statements, some correct, some not, about the said constitution. Members were given eight minutes to correct these papers, then all papers were passed two places to the right for a check. The chairman read the correct answers and four points were allowed for a correct answer with 3, 2, 1, or 0 for those partially correct or all wrong. Scores ranged from 57 down to 10 with the average about 35.

Each Committee Man Has Special Task

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Every man on the boy's work committee of the local Rotary club has a special job assigned to him, such as boy-life survey; vocational guidance programs; local boy-life agencies; recreational opportunities, etc. The committee has also taken over four dates on the club calendar. For one of these there will be addresses by officials of the Y. M. C. A.; the Boy Scouts; and the Boy's Club, respectively, who will tell Rotarians "what they can do besides signing cheques." Another meeting will be used for an address on the back-to-school program; another for addresses by camp directors; and the fourth will be given over to a discussion of the Find-Yourself project.

Lynn Rotary has two major activities. One is the \$17,000 boys' camp in the neighboring town of Boxford where 200 boys are entertained each summer at nominal cost, more than 60 of them going as the guest of individual Rotarians. The camp is conducted by the local Y. M. C. A., which rents it for \$1 a year.

The other activity is the "shoe and stocking fund," which in seven years

has furnished some \$8,400 worth of footgear to needy children. The fund is supported by an annual "party" and the weekly donations made by Rotarians who wish to celebrate the birthday of their wife or children, or make "donations" on any other pretext.

Aloha Atmosphere for Ladies' Night

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—Save for the splash of breakers on the coral reefs and the heavy scent of tropical flowers there was little missing from the South Sea atmosphere provided for Harrisburg Rotarians and their ladies at the party held on Washington's birthday. The panelled walls showed marine scenes, coconut groves, native villages, and there were lofty mountains in the backgrounds. The waiters wore leis and Hawaiian guitars twanged and thrummed during the dinner. Later there were some professional music and dancing; later still the saxophone shrilled and moaned its invitation to those who fox-trotted. Still later—or earlier—the last couples went home.

Complete Two-Year Study of Boy Life

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.—"The survey" says a local paper which reprinted the findings of the two-year study of boy life undertaken and financed by local Rotarians "reveals facts and conditions hitherto unsuspected and disclosing that church, school, and parents have left much undone that in the future must be accomplished to conserve what is declared to be 'the nation's greatest asset—boys'."

This is interesting—and it is no less interesting to learn from Dr. H. W. Hunt that of 1,600 Rotary clubs reported as doing boys work only 18 have made and reported surveys; and of 287 Lions' clubs similarly engaged not one reported a local inventory of facts as the basis of action.

The most significant facts shown in this particular survey are the rapid falling off of attendance at church or school after the age of 13 and the amount of unsupervised leisure time during which the boy may get into the wrong places. But the careful student of sociology knows perfectly well that figures may be both true and untrue. Leisure time is not necessarily wasted because it is not supervised; nor is it advisable to try to send every boy to church and school till he reaches manhood.

What we really need, both for America, and internationally, is a series of surveys of the great cities *all made in the same way*. Only thus can we have any real basis for comparison. Perhaps a standard survey can be worked out



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at a future conference of International boy workers. At any rate the idea seems worth consideration.

Whether or not new surveys along identical lines would show an increase in America's divorce rate of 72 per 100,000 of population; or in the excess of expenditure for chewing gum and tobacco over expenditure for schools; or in the number of children whose only playground is the street; one cannot say. But undoubtedly all these are factors in a problem which such surveys as that at Fort Wayne bring forcibly to our attention.

"Sasbook" Contains Gems of Humor

ROBINSON, ILLINOIS.—E. O. May, who edits the weekly "Service Above Self" (S-A-S) for the Rotary club here, has grabbed, appropriated and borrowed from Richard Henry Little, conductor of the "Line" humorous column in the Chicago Tribune, the idea of an annual booklet containing the lucid gems of humor, pinnacles of presiflage, and tantalizing tidbits which appear in his publication during the course of thirteen lunar months.

"E. O." calls his bibliot of brilliance compiled from the Rotary weekly "The Sasbook," the title coming from the initials of the motto "Service Above Self."

The booklet, in addition to the quibs and black and white caricatures of the members, contains a club roster and directory of the neighboring clubs, some first-class inspirational material and a general resumé of local Rotary activities of the year.

Attendance Cup Seems Nailed Down

ROBSTOWN, TEXAS.—Winning the attendance cup offered to Class D clubs of the Forty-seventh District is getting to be a habit of Robstown Rotary. For the last six months of 1926 the club attendance averaged 99.69 per cent and last reports showed seventeen consecutive 100 per cent meetings.

The members claim that the secret lies in making up attendance at other clubs—and in a very energetic president who sees that the absences are made up—even if he has to leave his

business and take some member to a neighboring club.

Rotarians Active in Scouting in Oahu

HONOLULU, HAWAII.—The Rotarians of this club are much interested in Scout work. They claim that their Troop 36 is the largest troop in the world. Howard Hitchcock, one of their members was the first scout master in the Territory of Hawaii. The three vice-presidents of the local council for Honolulu and the Island of Oahu are Rotarians—George H. Angus, John K. Butler, and G. Stanley McKenzie. Three of the five deputy scout commissioners are Rotarians: Harry B. Bailey, Charles S. Crane, and Rolla K. Thomas. The scout executive is Rotarian Samuel W. Robley. Sixteen of the thirty-two members of the executive committee are Rotarians. Naturally there are Rotarians on all the subsidiary committees. The record of volunteer service rendered by the Honolulu Scouts during 1926 is one to be proud of and embraces over 9,000 boy hours of service.

Youths Put Members On Their Mettle

PRICE, UTAH.—When the Rotary club of Price held its annual Father-and-Son banquet, the committee in charge announced that it would furnish sons "pro tem" for all members who were not fortunate enough to be fathers. The committee obtained the names of the most seriously delinquent boys in town from the juvenile officers and invited them to the meeting, explaining that they were needed to serve as sons for the time being to their respective hosts. The members were not acquainted with the reputation of their guests, but the club was charged to be on its best behavior as an example to the youngsters. As a result, there was not a cigar or cigarette lit during the meeting, and the table manners were abnormally perfect.

The effect of this contact with the business men of the town and their sons was only slightly noticeable upon the extra boys, but the hearty welcome accorded each introduction and the hospitality extended all during the evening must have reacted favorably.



The Wichita Quartet

(Continued from page 26)

International in the various countries, there was manifested an immediate spirit of co-operation. The quartet has received assistance from nearly every country with Rotary clubs. In some cases phonograph records of national airs have been sent to assist the singers in their task. Sheet music and books have come from all over the globe.

An instance of the co-operative spirit shown by clubs of other nations is the letter of Albert Bouchery, president of the Ostend club, who requested the director of the Ostend Academy of Music to arrange the Brabanconne for men's voices, and also procure other popular Belgian songs. A similar helpful spirit is shown by clubs of other important cities in various parts of the world.

Th. Koenig, president of the Budapest club, says in his letter: "Let me add that your very kind intention will act as a welcome incentive to attend the Ostend convention." A very interesting connotation is made by Trudus Teves of Amsterdam in explaining the genesis of the Dutch national anthem, so the quartet may be able to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the song.

The greeting song will be translated into all twelve languages and possibly more, and other national songs will be used as special features.

A brief sketch of each member of the quartet may be in order, so that those who attend the convention may feel better acquainted.

Harry Stanley, the leader and pioneer, is head of an insurance agency. Although immersed in business, he has always found time to do solo work, direct a church choir and in other ways take a place in the musical life of Wichita. He has been a Rotarian 16 years.

Clifford Hunt, next in point of service, is general manager of the Wichita Business College, and therefore is also essentially a business man. He has frequently done solo and glee-club work. A Rotarian 14 years.

Harrison Albright is manager of the Wichita branch of the Western Newspaper Union. He has done much solo and oratorio work. Seven years in Rotary.

Merle K. Bennett is manager of the J. O. Adams Music Company. Although his training has been strictly for business, he has attained impressive proficiency as a pianist and director of musical activities. Ten years a Rotarian.

The secret of the success of this organization is the fact that each member has clung steadfastly and unselfishly to the ideal of performing a worthy task which should have the effect of warm-

ing men's hearts and raising their eyes for a time above the level of material achievements. This feeling, which began in a city, has developed into an international purpose. It is personal friendship and personal inspiration magnified into a world project. So the Wichita Rotary Quartet has become the International Rotary Quartet, striving to fulfill the sixth object of Rotary.

It seems to the writer that there is something striking about this project. The effort made by these busy practical men to speak the other man's tongue, and phrase that speaking in the uni-

versal language of melody constitutes an earnest effort to understand the other nation's point of view. It is the heart-singing of Rotary, which must be international if it fulfills the meaning of its name.

There is something very significant about this. The Ostend convention of Rotary will be the first gathering of its kind in which songs will be sung in practically all the languages represented. It is by such means that provincialisms are battered down, good will among men is spread, and the communication of heart to heart made more perfect.

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Not Boosting but Cooperation

(Continued from page 17)

the very embodiment of Rotary's spirit. Then we pay the bill, and the program is put on. Though we miss a speaker once in a while or twice in a while we are generally able to put in the time good naturedly in arguing or debating the merits or demerits of various projects brought to our attention from time to time.

And what do we do? What is our object? We haven't built any reproduction of the Colosseum; we cannot be given any credit for any new amendments to the Constitution of the United States; we haven't even made over our town, or even changed it very noticeably. Yet I know we have in a small way brought the mission of Rotary to our city, in our lives and in the conduct of our business, in our relations with competitors, in our duty to our churches. In civic affairs our voice and judgment is heard to no little effect. The lives of many a young man and woman have felt the hand and fellowship of Rotary. It was with the cooperation and assistance of our club and the Kiwanians, who have been a fine ally, that the board of education has been able to erect a new addition to our high school, at a cost of \$185,000. Every prize for work in class or field has the name of a Rotarian back of it, which name is known only to the supervising principal, who is also a Rotarian.

The good fellowship, the communion of kindred interests, the mutual obligation, the easy accessibility of reaching each other each week (and we have functioned above 92 per cent for the last six years, just completing 16 consecutive 100 per cent meetings in the dead of winter) have awakened a new

inspiration in our lives and in our community.

And out of this has come the real mission of Rotary in a small town. Not a mission merely of leadership but one of cooperation. Not one of predominance but one of friendly assistance. Not one of assertion but one of positive helpfulness. A mission that has taught us to be fair and above all to be generous. Not a mission that makes us try to run things, but one that encourages us to do things, with the true spirit of charity that asks no reward. If there is any race to win, any tape to pass, we ask not the glory of the winner, but merely the honor of a contestant.

Such is the mission of Rotary, as I understand it, in a small town, and for that matter, anywhere. But we small-town men, we must be careful that the material objects chosen must be within our grasp, and the spiritual objects will come of themselves. And it is not a simple mission to carry out, either, but anything worth having cannot come by inaction. Such a spirit working in every city and town in my country and your country throughout the world should allay the antagonistic jealousies and useless wastes of competition, discourage the progenitors of war, and let our energies be directed to conscious betterment of man and his life. We must realize that Rotary is one of the means for such an object, that it is not an end in itself. Such a spirit is necessary before in the dim and distant future, man shall reach that peace of thought and purpose that has been his dream and hope through all ages.

David and Matilda Detour

(Continued from page 11)

ways right there just ahead and I begun to plan with Matilda how we could take a little trip every once in a while. Finally we come to a nice place and Matilda decided we'd eat some of the lunch she'd fixed. Well, we ate the lunch all right and got back in the car; I pushed and pulled, and do you know that blamed thing just wouldn't go no ways. After I'd worked 'bout half an hour, Matilda said, 'What in the world do you spose is the matter?'

"Do you spose I'd be settin' here if I knowed?" sez I.

"Seems to me," sez she, 'a man ought to know how to run a car before he takes his family out and exposes them to all kinds of dangers.'

"Haven't noticed no wild bears or

Injuns 'round here,' sez I, 'nothin' more dangerous than a blue jay.'

"You never kin tell," sez Matilda, lookin' around. 'A band of robbers might be over that hill waitin' to hold us up.'

"Well," sez I, 'we're held up all right and likely to be for all I kin see to do.'

"Now, David," sez she, 'don't try to be funny in a time like this.'

"THEN John Henry spoke up. 'Dad,' sez he, 'do you spose you got any gas?'

"By golly," sez I, for all at onct I remembered that I intended to stop at the fillin' station on the way out of town and I clean forgot it, and here

we were, way off from nowhere, and no gas.

"There's a house back up the road," sez Mary Ellen. "Why couldn't John Henry take the water bucket and go back there and get some gas?"

"How do you know they'll have any?" sez Matilda.

"They had a car in the yard," sez Mary Ellen. So John Henry took the water bucket and fifty cents, and started for the house, and while he was gone the things Matilda didn't say about the carelessness of men could be put on the point of a fine needle.

"Finally I got sorta riled up and said, 'Lordy, Matilda, 'tain't carelessness; it's damned economy. I figured with you along that was about all the gas we'd need,' and before she could answer John Henry got back with a gallon of gas and it wuzn't long before we wuz follerin' them poles agin."

"A little while later Matilda said, 'Don't you s'pose you had better stop at the next town and ask if this is the right road to Diamond Springs?'"

"I know it is," sez I. "Don't you see them poles?"

"Jist the same," sez she, "that man at home might have been mistaken. I believe in bein' sure."

"Well, I am sure," sez I.

"Now, David," sez she, "remember the gas."

"No danger of me fergittin' with you along," sez I, but just to please her we stopped at the next country store and I asked if this was the right road to Diamond Springs.

"Diamond Springs?" sez the man. And then he turned to a man who wuz leanin' against a door post. "Bill, is this the road to Diamond Springs?"

"Yes," sed the man, "this is the road all right enough. I jes' came from there last week myself, but I'll tell you how you can save a good twenty-five miles by a cross cut; when you git to the next corner jus' take the road that forks to the left and keep agoin' until you come to a schoolhouse; then turn east and keep right on and before long you'll be on the same road you're on right now."

"Well," sez Matilda, as we drove on, "I guess you're glad we asked."

"Not on your life," sez I. "Any time I leave these red and yellow poles you can just put me down for a crazy man."

"Now, David," sez she, "any time you can save a gallon or so of gas, you had better do it."

"Whut's twenty-five miles?" sez I.

"Twenty-five miles is worth savin'," sez she, so when we got to the road that forked we turned all right. It wuz full of ruts and I had all I could do to keep the blamed thing in the road, so I told Matilda to keep a lookout for the schoolhouse.

"Finally she yelled, 'There it is,' and

there it wuz right in front of us and a road goin' each way.

"Now which is east?" sez I, for it wuz gittin' awful cloudy and I couldn't see the sun.

"This way," sez John Henry.

"No, it isn't," sez Matilda, "it's this way."

"Well, they argued considerable, but finally we went the way Matilda said."

"It's going to rain," sez Matilda, "you'd better drive fast."

"So I druv fast until we come to a place which said 'Detour, road in bad order.' I turned the car and follered the arrow. Well, if I thought the other road was bad, it wuz nothin' compared to this one, and how that car managed to stay right side up is more than I know. Finally we come to a mud hole and I stopped to observe a little, and Matilda said, 'Now the way to do that is to put on the gas and go through in a hurry.' So I stepped on the gas and we started; we threw mud in every direction and then right in the middle of that mud hole we stuck and not an inch could we move."

"WELL, it looked as if we'd spend the night there, when a farmer come along with a team of mules. Well, I've seen a good many sights, but I never saw a grander one than them mules."

"How much will you take," sez I, "to pull me out of here?"

"Whut you doin'?" sez he.

"Savin' a gallon of gas," sez I.

"Well," sez he, "I'll pull you out for five dollars."

"It's yours," sez I, "go ahead."

"So he went up to the house on the hill and got a chain and putty soon we wuz out. I handed him a five dollar bill and sed, 'How fur is it to the highway?'"

"About a mile," sez he. "Just foller the road."

"Whut you goin' to do?" sez Matilda.

"I am goin' to sleep," sed I, "with my head agin the red and yellow poles." So a little later when I got sight of them poles, I let out a shout that could be heard a mile. The rain appeared to have gone by, so we pitched our tent, had our supper, and went to sleep without a word.

"The next mornin' by daybreak I wuz follerin' them poles agin. We stopped at sun-up for breakfast and then started on."

"I should think," sed John Henry, "we'd be goin' north, but accordin' to the sun we're goin' south."

"The road makes a good many turns," sez I, but before long I begun to feel uneasy, and all at once right there along side of the road was a



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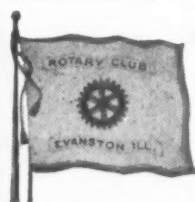
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THOS. E. SANDERS, Racine, Wis.

sign which said, 'Ten miles to Smith Center.'

"I stopped the car. 'Matilda,' sez I, 'do you see that sign?'"

"'David,' sez she, 'I do.'"

"'Well,' sez I, 'do you know what that means?'"

"'It means,' sez she, 'we're just ten miles from home and that you took the wrong road.'"

"'I took the road you told me to take to save a gallon of gas.'"

"'I should think,' said she, 'you'd know where you wuz goin' to.'"

"'I do,' sez I, stepping on the gas. 'I'm going home and make a clean

start again,' and, believe me, from then on I have never tried to take any short cuts. I have always felt the thing for me to do was to stick to the highway that had been tried and tested, and Matilda always felt just as I did about it; so whenever any young upstart came along with any 'get rich quick scheme' or short cut to success, I always said, 'No, sonny, unless it has been tried.' The beaten path for me, for I'm no pioneer; so I figure that if Tom had just been content to follow the signposts in life that other smarter folks had gone by he'd be a darn sight better off, but some folks is too blamed dumb to even read signs."

Not Understood

By Thomas Bracken

*NOT understood. We move along asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life? and then we fall asleep,
Not understood.*

*Not understood. We gather false impressions,
And hug them closer as the years go by,
Till virtues often seem to us transgressions;
And thus men rise and fall, and live and die,
Not understood.*

*Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision
Oft measure giants by their narrow gauge;
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age,
Not understood.*

*Not understood. The secret springs of action,
Which lie beneath the surface and the show,
Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction
We judge our neighbors, and they often go,
Not understood.*

*Not understood. How trifles often change us!
The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight
Destroy long years of friendship and estrange us,
And on our souls there falls a freezing blight;
Not understood.*

*Not understood. How many breasts are aching
For lack of sympathy! Ah! day by day,
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!
How many noble spirits pass away
Not understood.*

*Oh, God! that men would see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly where they cannot see;
Oh, God! that men would draw a little nearer
To one another, they'd be nearer Thee,
And understood.*

Schoolroom Fads and Frills

(Continued from page 21)

baby a doll cradle, do the wiring when his wife asks for more lights in the basement, take care of the hundred and one odd jobs that come up every week in millions of homes?

Where are our future fathers and mothers going to learn all this? Schoolmen say it can be taught in the public school. They are teaching a lot of it now; and just as soon as the public gives them heartier support, and larger budgets, they will do far more.

Health? An affair of the school? Has the school nurse told you that your son Willie is under-nourished; or that he needs optical attention; or that his adenoids should be removed; or that you should watch him and give him treatment at once for he has evidently inherited heart trouble? Those parents who are well-to-do, and very careful, see to it that their children are given a medical examination every six months. Do you? Is it worth while to have the school do it, or is it merely another "fad"? Should the school even see that children of very poor parents are not only given medical and dental examination, but also medical and dental treatment? If not, why not? Or is some agency other than the school better fitted to do it? Or should it not be done?

Should school children be taught health rules and started in on health habits? Should they be put in the gymnasiums and given scientific exercises that will correct caved-in chests, weak arches, spindly legs and arms, etc.? Is it worth while to teach them handball, tennis, and a dozen other healthful games to which they can devote some of their leisure time in after life?

All of which leads us to the last aim. Is it defensible of the public school to use public funds to teach children to use their leisure time worthily? Do you know men and women who do not use their leisure time worthily? Why don't they? Why didn't they learn how to do those things?

With the eight-hour day upon us, and the six-hour day and the five-day week looming upon the horizon, this leisure-time question is worth consideration. Make no mistake, people will use their leisure time. These impractical schoolmen of ours say that the school must teach them to use it worthily. Teach them to enjoy good books in school so that they will want to read

good books when they get out of school. Teach them, even, to enjoy good motion-pictures in school, so that when they get out of school they will be satisfied only with good motion-pictures, and will demand good motion-pictures. Teach them to take enjoyment in amateur theatricals. Help them start hobbies that range, in kind, all the way from stamp collecting to vegetable farming in the back part of the lot.

Worthy use of leisure time? We might speculate on how much crime, how much misery, how many divorces,

how many broken hearts and broken lives might have been prevented if every child had been taught to use his leisure time worthily.

But is it the place of the school to do this? Does the home do it? Does the church do it? What does do it?

Fads and frills. All of it fads and frills. These impractical and extravagant schoolmen will ruin us yet with their wild ideas. Now if they would only get these damn-fool things out of their heads and give us the good old three R's . . .



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What Price Health?

(Continued from page 9)

that we suffer from today is because man has risen in wealth and the control of energy more rapidly than he can rearrange his life and adjust stomach and intestines to the new conditions. Within the last fifty years this has enabled him to gratify desires and passions to excess, and satisfy natural and unnatural appetites without restraint. It will take fifty years yet before the average man's brain and physical being catches up with his progress. Mental and physical breakdowns from the pace, affecting the brain and the alimentary tract, are seen everywhere, and he becomes the prey of microbes before he is dead.

The world is old; man's age in it is but brief compared with the age of life. His brief recorded history shows marvelous progress since he has had knowledge of the ways of nature; and the development of natural laws has made our scientific knowledge.

Now, lastly, we deal with the graceful part of growing old. Old people have accomplished much in the world but, as Osler said, those who have achieved much are few in number and all show signs of their energy and intelligence before middle age. Endow-

ment insurance is the business and the salvation of old age for most people. After sixty-five most people are partially or wholly dependent on their labor or on aid from their family or charity. It is well to retire before one is too old, and give youth an opportunity. Minds are kept active by work, and quickly degenerate without it. Sir Thomas Lipton's motto is, "There is no fun like work," which means that your early choice must be for a congenial occupation. For a pleasant life he married early a carefully selected mate and his wife developed with him. The visits of grandchildren give great pleasure to the old who have borne the burden. The old adage states, "The married man has many worries, but the bachelor few pleasures."

Our life and health are largely in our own hands. When will we begin to care for them? To live happily, though retired, we must develop earlier in life an avocation to maintain our interest in life. Such outside lines of thought and diversion are the more successful when they bring us in contact with nature, birds, gardens, geology, and the like. Thus is old age graceful and beautiful and filled with the love of friends in proportion as self has been forgotten.

Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

(Continued from page 27)

ing process. Then he adds: "There is nothing in advancing years to warrant or excuse declining health. The one piece of property over which a man has sole control is his body. In my view, the final test of a man's efficiency is the state of his physical health, and I marvel more and more that so many are dubbed efficient who may have shown that they can secure promotion, or amass money, but who seem fairly obviously booked for a too-early and too-painful departure from this world. We are all liable to folly, and no one can afford to be too sure that he is wiser than others, but to be well at 60, not only ready but fit to begin life again, having learned some things with which to help our fellows, this is surely worth while!"

We may not agree that a man controls his body so completely; but will any inhabitant of English or American cities dare to look at the subway crowds and say the physiques come up to the old Greek ideal—or anywhere near it?

But physique—even when well-preserved—is far from being the whole of

civilization. Consequently neither the raw-fruit diet nor his long list of activities can individually explain why Rotarian Holloway keeps going so easily.

A better explanation perhaps, is found in his plan for the twenty or so years of active happiness that shall follow retirement from the Civil Service. It is what one might expect from a man who followed his own conscience even at the risk of promotion. In company with another Rotarian he wants to launch a business to show how, in their estimation, money should be used. The profits—if any—will all go for community service.

Perhaps the real location of that Fountain of Youth which Ponce de Leon sought so diligently might be found in some such way. It doesn't really matter whether you believe in herbivorous, carnivorous, or omnivorous diet; nor whether you run the mails, the factory, or the hospital. But out of dim recollections of various poems there emerge some rather apt lines about "Better a dinner of herbs where love is—."

Faith, Hope—and Industry!

(Continued from page 10)

back to a nest from which the babies have flown.

As they entered, both gave one look at the familiar sights, and then the mother broke down—and loose! Tears and sobs shook her. She used the father for what husbands are so often used for—the wise ones expect and understand it and do not fight back—a combination valve and scapegoat. It was all his fault that they had had literally to drive that poor boy away from home. Had not his father been so foolishly indulgent, so weak in his handling of the boy, it should not have been necessary to send him away. Her heart was broken.

The father said nothing. His own heart was nigh breaking, too, but he had a philosophy; and besides it would not do for two people to break down—and loose—in the same house at the same time. He carried his own load and shouldered the additional one she handed him.

Next morning she said it was for the best and she knew it. The loneliness was awful, but it was for his good. Yet (and that house had never been out of order half an hour at a time before) a pair of the boy's muddy shoes stood on the arm of the very sacredest chair in the most prominent part of the living room, for three days! Every time the mother looked at them she went and got the car and drove to a married daughter's or some other place.

Then the letters began coming. One a day. They were affectionate letters, devoid of complaint. The boy had accepted his parents' program. All he wanted was news of them, word from them, their love, their approval. He didn't see how he could make good, but if he went down it would be fighting—oh, the pride the parents felt! The lad seemed principally concerned over the possibility of disappointing them.

Then a visit to the school after the boy had died a hundred deaths from homesickness, rushes into his parents' arms. Tender respect and solicitude for their comfort; asking them not to go yet; to come back whenever possible; kindly words from masters as to the boy's efforts—balm in Gilead!

And when he came home for the Christmas holidays, with a record of having scraped through the mid-year with better marks than any previous examinations had shown; when he seemed to think that once-too-small room a palace and the companionship of his parents a privilege instead of a duty; when there were evidences that the boy had begun running under his own power; when he showed a full set of fingernails—

Then—there were other little secret sessions with the Almighty, let me tell you!

Life is mighty sweet for parents who stay on the job through every vicissitude and never lose hope or faith or industry!

The Best Rotarian

(Continued from page 7)

paper codes was evolved in 1910. It deals almost exclusively with the relation of newspapers to the public.

In this profession, as well as in other professions and business callings, the unwritten laws of courtesy and kind consideration will usually take care of the inter-member relationships.

The professional and business code of ethics is the modern secular Decalogue. The principles laid down are the Ten Commandments translated into office language. Like the precepts of the church, these codes are often flagrantly disregarded. There are organization hypocrites just as there are church hypocrites. But the fact that these codes exist is a hopeful fact. It indicates the distinctive growth of conscience, and the most significant thing

about that conscience is that the codes of ethics are becoming increasingly the charter of business as it has dealings with the general public. Of course conscience is not loudly called upon when matters of self-interest or tribal interest or fraternal interest are at stake.

The Babbitt-baiters accuse the civic clubs of hypocrisy just as the enemies of the church accuse churches of hypocrisy. Both forms of organization can afford to ignore the accusation, for there are plenty of self-accusers to keep consciences stirred up. Rotarians know they are not perfect. They only claim to be striving toward a goal.

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If the members do not take their religion into their offices and shops and stores and factories and homes—if the members do not make the city a better place in which to live—if the church is not a force for good to society in general—it is an abject failure, no matter if all the members are tithers and

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Why do Rotary members still occasionally ask to have Rotary explained?

Why do some Rotarians complain that there isn't enough for Rotary to do?

It is the simplest thing in the world.

Just being a Rotarian is one of the biggest jobs in the world, and if a man is earnestly and with some success striving to be a Rotarian, he doesn't need to have Rotary explained, and he doesn't have to have a job pointed out. He is in that job up to his neck.

A Motor Camp Vacation

(Continued from page 19)

ery and unique novel phenomena in the Bush (which is anywhere outside the cities)—an entrancing possibility which is rapidly being transformed into actualities by these gasoline pilgrims.

Outstanding among America's recreation objectives are the National Parks, Monuments, and Forests. Linking the great scenic chain of twelve of the National Parks, thirty-three National Monuments and many National Forests in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, is the National Park-to-Park Highway which traverses well-known and well-surfaced state, interstate, and trans-continental highways over a route 6,350 miles long. Seeing these wilderness reservations, each with its specific natural attractiveness and many without a counterpart elsewhere in the world, is now feasible within a 60-day motor-camp tour and is easily one of the tours *de luxe* of the world.

But recreation for the masses demands more readily accessible places near home for the annual two-weeks holiday and week-end excursions, and State parks are the answer to this need. There are several hundred State parks today advantageously located near the more congested populations and the project is now to have a State park every 100 miles along the great motor highways. What this means was shown one day last summer at the Palisades Interstate Park, 50 miles up the Hudson River where on July 4th 35,000 people from the crowded heated cities, longing for the open spaces, found sanctuary and refreshment.

There are approximately five cars to every single mile of roadway in good condition in the United States today and miles of highways are being paved and hard-surfaced and with Federal aid are being improved at the rate of 58,000

miles a year. Your motor-camper and explorer can strike out in any direction and find his way without even a guide book. Even the desert has lost its peril. Practically the only inconvenience is encountered where repairs or construction of roads are under way and such has led a few motorists to think theirs was a "detouring" car.

TIME was when every town wanted to be on an interstate highway for purposes of commercial exploitation and publicity resulting in many "paper" highways; but eliminating these mythical roadways, the United States is traversed by well-marked and well-maintained highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific with all the principal towns along the routes offering good public camps with accommodations to the visiting gasoline gypsies. North and south are trunk lines from Canada to the Gulf and Mexican border, besides many special interstate motorways.

From New York to San Francisco the Lincoln Highway makes a 3,142-mile bee-line, and 2,500 miles of this highway are first-class hard-surfaced; only a short stretch in western Utah is doubtful. This road carried the bulk of the million motor-campers who went to California last year. More southerly, the National Old Trails Road through New Mexico and Arizona permits travel in spring and fall while southern-border trails guarantees winter touring.

The Old Spanish Trail is 2,817 miles between St. Augustine, Florida, and San Diego, California. The O. S. T. road builders have had to overcome the most difficult engineering projects over wide bays and rivers and the great delta of the Father of Waters, travers-

ing a great variety of country—the gulches touching the Mexican border swinging across the mystic deserts of New Mexico and Arizona and through the granite mountains of California, yet presenting a wide range of natural beauties, a historic background of the early Spanish Conquistadores and traversing the real winter playgrounds of the commonwealth. This trail is one of the basic and essential trunklines of America and is 90 per cent improved.

Across the northern tier of states the Yellowstone Trail is outstanding from the standpoint of good surfacing, well-established camping conveniences and a route to several National Parks, Monuments, and Forests. It covers 3,704 miles from Boston through New York, along the shores of Lake Erie through Indiana, across a corner of Illinois, through the lake region of Wisconsin and Minnesota, bisecting the Dakotas; and puts the motorist within reach of Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks; then crosses the Panhandle of Idaho, sweeps down the magnificent Columbia River in Washington crossing the Cascade Range at Snoqualmie Pass; and finally ends at Seattle.

Of the cross-country trails, the Pacific Highway is a model in highway achievements for all but a few miles are paved. Extending from Vancouver to Tia Juana, Mexico, it offers the greatest combination of exquisite mountain and seashore recreation in America. In Washington, it leads to the Mt. Rainer National Park (it is but a short side-trip from Portland, Oregon, up the famed Columbia River Highway) and in Southern Oregon reaches the Crater Lake National Park. In California the Pacific Highway takes you to the Mount Lassen Volcanic Park the only active volcano in the United States and on *via* San Francisco to the Yosemite and the Big Trees to Los Angeles and San Diego. This highway is not alone a strip of concrete pavement joining Canada, three great western states, and Mexico, but is a glorious culmination of years of labor forming a new bond for international unity—and a monument to the characteristic enterprise of the people of the Pacific Coast.

The motor-camper is a new type of pioneer—a bird of passage shorn of subterfuge to whom the contact with the world at large, meeting fellowman on a broad basis of camaraderie in that great melting pot—the public motor-camp, which often proves a startling disillusionment. Most vacationists are out to get near to Nature—in a motor-camp you can get next to human nature and a glance at a fellow's camp-making, his choice of equipment, his

regard for others, his camp ethics, is a very accurate index of his true self.

The majority of these campers are owners of good cars and at home you would class them as real people, family men who are out to recreate and see the country. Gather round the camp fires of any motor-camp and invoice your neighbors. At our Yellowstone Falls Camp were cars from 29 States in the Union, from three Canadian Provinces, two from Australia, one from Hawaii, and the personnel included school teachers, college professors, clerks and typists, a broker, doctors, big business men, many farmers, and a host of children tanned like Indians and full of life. One patron of a Florida camp made a Wall Street deal aggregating \$490,000 while living in his tent. Nature is democratic—motor-camping intensively so—and here you will see honest laborers hob-nobbing with capitalists and Rolls-Royces parked alongside the ubiquitous "Rolls-Ruff."

MOTOR campers soon lose any aspiration to break speed records. They plan to cover an average of 100 miles a day allowing plenty of time to see the country, to make camp early and to enjoy themselves leisurely and give the children time to romp and play. To hold in check speed-demon propensities local residents employ devious methods. In one Western town, keen on their anti-speed crusade, was displayed prominently a road sign which read as follows: "Last year 4,076 people died of gas; 29 inhaled it; 37 put a lighted match to it; and 4,016 stepped on it!" Another town displays the sign, "Drive slow and see our town; drive fast and see our jail." True hospitality is suggested in reading a sign on a western ranch, "Camp wherever you please and come to the house when the dinner gong sounds"; but real belligerency is exhibited in the sign put up by some one who either harbored a grouch or whose eternal rights had been too long tampered with. His sign read:

NOTICE! Trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of 2 mongrel dogs which never was over sochible to strangers + 1 double brl shot gun which aint loaded with sofa pillows. Dam if I aint gotten tired of this hell raisin on my place. B. Griscom

The public motor-camp is now established as a necessary civic enterprise in American municipal life. The time has passed when no longer are cities and towns prejudiced against what they used to term the "road bums." Time and experience have shown that

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the motor-camping public is really a fine class of people, as a rule, who must stop somewhere to camp. Besides they were spending a great deal of money for supplies along the route. A statement was made in the United States Senate that New Hampshire received in 1925, \$250,000,000 from motor tourists. Eight thousand autoists entered Wisconsin every day last summer, bringing in 26,000 tourists who spent \$83,000 daily. 250,000 motor-campers entered Florida last year and stayed an average of two months' each. Down in Florida where, "When winter comes, it's summer," motor-camping is recognized as a positive development factor. The city of De Land reports an addition to their permanent population of 104 people who invested \$215,000. Their public motor-park entertains an average of 400 people who daily spend money equal to the pay roll of a good-sized manufacturing plant. The public and private auto-camps of California entertained around two million motor-campers last year and left a sum in excess of fifteen millions for camp privileges, supplies, etc.

The trend is toward the standardized public motor pay camp offered not as a luxury but as a comfortable convenience and worth its hire. The city of Denver has a model public motor camp at the \$200,000 Overland Park which is the site of an old exposition located three miles south on the Platte River—a fine timber park of 160 acres, marked off in 1,500 lots each 25 feet square. Registration and the payment of 50 cents per day includes all camp privileges—good water and sanitation, children's playground, police protection, use of the central community hall with facilities for road information and letter writing. Concessionaires operate a grocery, meat-market, lunch-counter, grill, barber-shop, billiard-parlor, moving-picture; also a city oil station, and garage and battery service. Fees to the park privilege alone netted \$14,703 in one season and it is not unusual to find 5,000 people camped on a night. The 1925 total registration was 49,034 people.

ANOTHER camp typifying the hundreds which are scattered all over America is camp Rundle in Canada's Rocky Mountain National Park which nestles in a sheltering grove on the banks of Spray river on Golf Links Road near Banff surrounded by a circle of great peaks. Its 160 acres is laid out into 25 blocks and each subdivided into lots 28 x 40 feet and it offers accommodations of nineteen electric-lighted public shelters with table, benches and a central stove, and running water. Thirty people are allowed to each shelter. For community use there are two service buildings with

washrooms and laundries and fresh food is delivered at town prices. The charge is \$1 for 21 days or \$4.00 per season. Fishing is free in all the National Parks of the Dominion. The caretaker of this camp is an unusually interesting fellow and tourists are enthralled at his yarns of Royal Northwest Mounted Police of which he was a member before the World War.

The average motor-camp kit exclusive of car represents an investment of around \$100. Experience has taught the camper that equipment made especially for motor-camping is best rather than adaptations of home appliances and utensils. Certain special camp units have an all-year-round utility in the home. Women have an inordinate fear of creeping, crawling, and stinging things, but can rest secure in the tents now made with floor-cloth sewed in, with raised threshold with scrim-covered doorway and windows; and well constructed of a fabric which is processed to render it waterproof. The "umbrella tent" houses the average family, and is most easily and quickly set up by one man. Its bulk and weight is small when rolled for travel. Camp-equipment manufacturers have provided the utmost in compactness and utility in the table which folds like a book and contains folded within its leaves four chairs, cots, the universally used gasoline-pressure stove, the nesting mess-kit, the desert water-bag, blankets or sleeping bag, food lists for a couple of days and miscellaneous supplies representing further essentials of the camp kit. In no field of equipment economies has more ingenious effort been expended than on the surpassing items made for motor-camp life.

The real motif of the motor-camping vacation is an environmental change—the contrast of play versus work in which you seek pleasure by a most novel process. The goal is simply repose in a salubrious climate amidst entrancing scenery where your whims and hobbies hold full sway. This, you exclaim, is *freedom*. So join the motor-camping throng—shake drab day-by-day existence, go out where you get new and refreshing experiences, where you find "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything—including yourself." The outdoors is a better tonic and restorer than man has yet devised. Everyone should look well to his program for longevity and the rehabilitation of vital reserve. The most sequestered scenic regions are now habitable; the wilderness touches civilization; and the real "Jumping off Place" is when you leave home. You need a vacation. Motor-camping offers the way. The thing is to GO.

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